

Soldiers - 1926

Confederate Army.

Negro Rebels Get Confederate Pension Checks

JAN 21 1926

First Negro Pensioned:

Judge Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, says that Phil Roseboro, of Shelby, is not the first negro to receive a state pension, that distinction, Judge Winston states, belongs to Ben Gray, of Bertie. The Judge writing to the News and Observer, says:

"Your Shelby correspondent is in error in stating that Uncle Phil Roseboro, of that town, is the first negro person to draw a pension from the State for services to the Confederacy. Uncle Ben Gray, of Bertie county, served on board the ram Albemarle and was aboard when the ram drove the Federal fleet out of Roanoke River into Albemarle Sound, and won a great naval victory against overwhelming odds. Up to his death, Uncle Ben drew his pension for naval services. Lieutenant Robert Foreman, of Norfolk, Va., served on the Albemarle. After the war he was a salesman for a Baltimore house and traveled eastern North Carolina. On his frequent visits to Windsor he never failed to go to Uncle Ben's home in the county, and spend an hour with him."

Shelby, N. C., Feb. 4.—(A.N.P.) Among the Confederate veterans who received their pension checks this month were three "rebels of color", Phil Roseboro, who served as body-guard for his "master", Jim Rice, and Sam Cabinis, who served in the Civil War to build breastworks for the rebel side. As a North Carolina Daily puts it, "Needless to say, the old-time darkies were made happy by their checks."

Negro Rebels Receive Confederate Pension Checks

Shelby, N. C., Feb. 5.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Among the Confederate veterans who received their pension checks this month were three "rebels of color", Phil Roseboro who served as body-guard for his "master," Jim Rice, and Sam Cabinis who served in the Civil War to build breastworks for the rebel side. As a North Carolina Daily puts it, "Needless to say the old-time darkies were made happy their checks".

Soldiers-1926

In World War.

U. S. HONORS

ROBINSON

ARKANSAS MAN GETS GOV-
ERNMENT'S FIRST
PRIZE

HAD TEN SONS AND SEVEN
GRANDSONS IN UNIFORM
WHEN THE WORLD WAR
ENDED

Little Rock, Ark. (Special)—With ten sons and seven grandsons wearing the U. S. uniform when the Armistice was signed and the world's war concluded, Mr. E. C. Robinson of this city, himself a former slave, was awarded the \$1000. prize offered by the United States Government for the man who could prove that he had the largest number of children in the military service of the country during the war.

Mr. Robinson stands out, so the people here feel, as a leading citizen and a great contributor to the bulwark of America's defense. An exchange in a news item giving the full story and many of the facts concerning the incident which has attracted no little attention, says:

"The honor of having the most sons in the American Expeditionary forces during the world war belongs to a member of the Race, E. C. Robinson, an 88-year-old resident of Little Rock, Ark., had 10 sons in the olive drab uniform of Uncle Sam when the armistice was signed. In addition seven of his grandsons had enlisted.

The United States government gave to Mr. Robinson the \$1,000 award appropriated for the man who could prove that he had the largest number of children in the military service of the country during the war. One of his sons died in a military encampment, leaving his father a war insurance of \$10,000. Eight of his offspring served overseas.

Uncle Sam had a wide field to choose from when the selective draft hit the Robinson household. Mr. Robinson has been married twice. He had 31 children by his two wives, and

23 of that number are still living. "Don't imagine there are many men who have anything on me," he was wont to confide. "As a matter of fact," he would add, "the only one I know who went me better was that gentleman in the Bible called Mr. Abraham."

In such regard is the war record of the Robinson family held in Little Rock that when recently one of the sons, Ed, was haled into court on a charge of speeding, the mere fact that he was a Robinson and one of the several ex-service men of his family, sufficed to get him off. Judge Weas in the North Little Rock Municipal court, in granting the clemency solely on this ground, observed that Ed Robinson was the first of 1,400 men who had been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Bob Faust to escape penalty.

CITES RECORD OF SOLDIERS TO CONGRESS

Rebukes Bullard for "Mud Slinging"

Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois took the floor in the session of the lower house of congress Monday to extol the achievements of the Race in the military history of the United States, and to order inserted into the records of the session a glowing tribute to the bravery of the officers and enlisted men of the 92d and 93d divisions.

He flung into the faces of the southern representatives who had joined with General Lee Bullard in the attempt to besmirch the record of these divisions facts and figures which demonstrated their actual worth and courage under fire. He reviewed their record not only in the World War, but in each of the wars in which this country has been engaged since it first won its independence.

"There has never been a time in the history of this country," asserted Representative Madden, "when the Race has been found wanting at an hour of danger. It has never faltered in its patriotism, and it has never yet produced a Benedict Arnold. It is, I take it, not improper to suggest the sacrifices of Race soldiers at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Red Bank, Groton Heights and other important battles of the War of Independence.

PLAY PROMINENT PART IN EARLY WARS

"At Lundy Lane, N. Y., at Lake Erie under Commodore Perry, at North Point, Bladensburg, New Orleans and other significant battles in the War of 1812 they also figured prominently. They bore a conspicuous part in all the colonial wars, and later in the wars against the Indians on the frontier.

"At Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1847, under Lieut. Ralph Semmes, when they manned the naval battery in that siege, and again in the great Civil war of 1861, they proved their loyalty and devotion. Even to the South that had held them in the hell of slavery they displayed a sense of loyalty that all but passed comprehension. It moved the burning eloquence of Congressman Pou of North Carolina, and of the brilliant Henry Grady, the orator of the new South, who declared that it challenged his highest admiration as being without a parallel in recorded history.

IN EVIDENCE IN PEACE TIMES

"They were present on every battlefield in the Spanish-American war, and they were with Dewey in Manila bay. But even this is not all. In less militant times they were conspicuously in evidence. Pietro Alonzo, a man of Color, was pilot of the Nina in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered America. They were with Lewis and Clark from 1804 to 1806, and with John C. Fremont in 1842 in his daring explorations of the Rockies. One of the Race stood beside Admiral Peary at the end of that desperate polar dash, and is today the only living man in the entire world who can say that he has been to the North Pole.

"And now comes General Bullard to discredit the record of such a Race as this. What is the answer from military annals to his charges? What did the Race actually do in the World war?

"After their training behind the line they were first assigned to the comparatively quiet sector of the Voges in Alsace-Lorraine, where they relieved the Fifth division of French troops Aug. 5 1918. Their very first night in the front line the Germans shelled them and sent out a raiding party which attacked the Third battalion front. The Germans were repulsed and Corp. Roscoe Brooks of Company K of the Third battalion,

365th infantry, single-handed captured five German soldiers and exhibited them at Dennipaire, regimental headquarters of the 92d division.

"That was how they started off in their very first assignment, and their conduct throughout the war was a repetition of that dauntless heroism and devotion to duty.

LAUDED BY GENERAL PERSHING

"When General Pershing reviewed the troops of the 92d division at Le Mans, the embarkation center, he said: 'I have read the reports of and watched the work of this division ever since its arrival in France, and I want to assure you that, considering the experience and opportunity you have had, the work and conduct of both your officers and men have been as good as any in the A. E. F. and merited the opportunity which would have been yours had the armistice been deferred a week longer. From your past history as troops and my personal experience in serving with Colored troops, I had the utmost confidence that you would have acquitted yourselves with honor, alike to the cause for which you fought, to our country, and to your Race.'

Brigadier General Sherburne of the 167th Field Artillery brigade, A. E. F., has pointed out that the efficiency of the 317th ammunition train, commanded by Major Milton D. Dean, and officered throughout entirely by members of the Race, was demonstrated conclusively at the battle of Metz, when they supplied not only the 92d division, but the entire army corps, without making a single mistake in either shell or fuse.

NOT MONUMENTS BUT HUMAN RIGHTS

Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing for a monument to the American Negro Regiments brigaded with the French army during the late world war.

A monument is something that is pleasing to the eye and acts as a reminder to those who may forget of deeds noble, and devoted to a worthy cause, yet it is just so much iron, stone or metal. The Negro soldiers, those who served in France as well as those who bled and died, are entitled to something more than a monument. They who are living, are entitled to the rights of a common citizen at the hand of their government; the right to life and pursuit of happiness under the protection of the stars and stripes, which they so nobly defended in the world war.

Not monuments to the dead, but comfort to the living. Let the United States government make secure the lives of those Negro soldiers who survive the war, from mob violence, the lyncher's rope and the mob's torch.

The spirit, no doubt, which prompted Mr. Fish to introduce such a bill was a patriotic one, but we feel like Frederick Douglass did when he was making one of his eloquent speeches in the North in his abolition fights. When his remarks were met with repeated applause from his audience, he abruptly stopped speaking, paused a moment or two and then said: "Your applause means nothing to me as long as my people are suffering under the slave-holder's lash in the South. Not applause I want, but do something." Douglass was suffering with those who were suffering under the lash, and he told those people that if they meant what they were saying, to do something tangible for the cause he represented. So with us today, we are suffering under the lash of bitter race hatred and are being daily denied the common rights of citizenship. We do not see where monuments in the past have put the thing we most desire in our hands; therefore, we can't but say to those who would help our cause, not monuments to the dead, but human rights to the living.

Congressman Fish Reintroduces Bill to Commemorate Valor of Negro Troops

Points Out That Records of 369th, 371st and 372nd Infantries, Who Served With French Army, Are Almost Without Equal

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York has reintroduced his bill (H.R. 9694) authorizing the erection of a monument in France to commemorate the valiant services of American Negro combat units attached to the French Army.

The cost of the monument would be \$30,000, which amount of separate battalions recruited in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland. The measure is substantially the same as introduced by Congressman Fish during the last session of Congress, which erroneously included also the 370th (Eighth Illinois) Infantry.

The units specifically mentioned in the bill are the 369th Central Postal Directory, 371st Central Postal Directory, 372nd Central Postal Directory, 373rd Central Postal Directory, 374th Central Postal Directory, 375th Central Postal Directory, 376th Central Postal Directory, 377th Central Postal Directory, 378th Central Postal Directory, 379th Central Postal Directory, 380th Central Postal Directory, 381st Central Postal Directory, 382nd Central Postal Directory, 383rd Central Postal Directory, 384th Central Postal Directory, 385th Central Postal Directory, 386th Central Postal Directory, 387th Central Postal Directory, 388th Central Postal Directory, 389th Central Postal Directory, 390th Central Postal Directory, 391st Central Postal Directory, 392nd Central Postal Directory, 393rd Central Postal Directory, 394th Central Postal Directory, 395th Central Postal Directory, 396th Central Postal Directory, 397th Central Postal Directory, 398th Central Postal Directory, 399th Central 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nois) Infantry.

"With the exception of the First and Second Divisions there are not many American divisions which had a higher percentage of killed and wounded than the 369th, 371st and 372d," Mr. Fish said. The regiments were the only American regiments attached to the French army during the war.

Those who hope for the passage of Congressman Fish's bill to commemorate the deeds of valor of the Negro troops mentioned by him, have been asked to write their approval to Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild and David J. O'Connell, both of whom are members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEGRO TO OBSERVE ARMISTICE DAY

The negroes of the city will observe Armistice day with a literary program in Wesley church, Liberty street Thursday at 7 p. m. Among the speakers will be Dean R. B. Hayes of New Orleans University, Prof. A. E. Perkins, principal of the Danneel School and E. T. Chatters.

A unit of the Red Cross, with the boy scouts and ex-soldiers will be present, directed by Viola Dominique and David W. McKay. The student body of New Orleans University will be present and aid in the singing, along with the choir, which will render a number of war songs and plantation melodies.

Rev. W. Scott Chinn the pastor will be the principal speaker after which an excellent war picture will be shown. There will be no admission fee, but a silver offering will be taken, preparatory to serving basket to the deserving and needy poor on Thanksgiving Day, by the Methodist Brotherhood, Dr. A. W. Brazier, president and Robert Armstead, secretary

YOUNGEST A. E. F. SOLDIER FOUND IN VIRGINIA

Joe Carey, Jr., Went To

France As Stevedore At

The Age Of 14

Baltimore, Md. ORDERED HOME, HE DECLINED TO OBEY

Gen. Harboard Who Came To His Rescue Dubbed Him A. E. F. Baby

By Julius K. Vanhineckell

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.

—The world's youngest soldier has been located here.

It is 13-year-old Armstead Carey, Jr., who enlisted at the age of 13, sailed for France at the age of 14, served two years there and was mustered out with an honorable discharge at the age of 16.

Carey was born December 29th, 1903. When war was declared in 1916 he went to a recruiting station and begged the officer to take him. The officer admitted that Carey was big enough but that he didn't look to be 21.

"What do you want to go for anyhow?" This is a white man's war."

Carey's reply was,

"America is my home."

So the officer enlisted him.

The next his parents heard from him he was somewhere in France. Christmas day in 1917 he sailed with a portion of the New York Infantry and a member of the 301st stevedores, which later became the Transportation Corps.

Upon his arrival in France, he was immediately sent to the provost marshal. General Harboard looked him over and exclaimed,

"What are you doing with that uniform on, Frenchy?"

"I am a soldier of the United States army," was the reply.

He was ordered back to camp to pack up to be ready to sail the next day on the President Grant for the United States.

The President Grant was ready to sail and no Carey was aboard. General Harboard sent for him.

"Are you ready to sail?" he said.

"Sir, I am not," was the reply of Carey.

"No doubt," said the General with a smile, "you are the baby of the A. E. F."

That ended it, for Carey was given a pass to remain with his outfit with France.

Carey says he believes himself the only man that served two years in the United States army and received an honorable discharge at 16.

Asked why he kept such a remarkable achievement so long he declared,

"I had not thought of fame or fortune. I wanted to travel and above all, I wanted to help whip Germany. I was turned down in America, but I figured I fooled Uncle Sam."

Soldiers - 1926
Monuments, etc.,



PROPOSED MONUMENT. Much speculation is rife as to what will be the exact nature of the monument that is to be erected at 35th and Grand boulevard commemorating the glorious deeds of the "Fighting Nighthawks" in France. The above entry, submitted by William E. Scott, has been receiving much favorable comment. The sketch shows a soldier at bay, battling to carry a wounded buddy to safety.

THE FISH BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

If the members of Congress can come to the same point in their thinking as have the members of the House, a monument to Negro soldiers in the late war will be erected in France. The bill was introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York and it enjoyed the hearty support of the majority of the Republicans and some of the Democrats as well who evidently seeing in it a means of accomplishing a goal, cast aside their party lines enough to see it through. The passage of the bill through the House was accomplished however, after a series of usual hot speeches against it by Southern Democrats whose only claim to fame is that they never lose an opportunity to do their utmost against any measure which concerns the Negro in a beneficial way. Foremost among those who spoke against the bill were Representatives from Texas, our well known Mr. Connally, and representatives from Texas, our well known Mr. Connally, and representatives from Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

There is some consolation in the thought that a seemingly earnest effort is being made in the matter of making the memory of the Negro soldiers who died in the Great War permanent in a way other than that of slander. The general public is well acquainted with the other method, that pursued by the zealot Bullard and others of his ilk, who have spared no pains in their attempts to make the contribution of the Negro to the great struggle for "democracy" as mean and as small as the general public mind would allow. Even if in France, this monument to those who gave their all for the country which so often maligns and contemptuously treats them as less than men of courage and valor, will appeal with telling force. And the actions of Hamilton Fish in this connection will forever mark him as one of those who was not smitten with virus of prejudice to the extent that his better nature was stultified.

There is no page in the whole of the history of America that shines with greater lustre than that which records the deeds of American soldiers with black skins on every battlefield of the

many wars of this country. There is no class of soldiers to whom greater honor is due than to those black boys whose wounds and blood have marked a trail of valor and of heroism for generations future American soldiers to follow with pride. Cheated of the rights of men in time of peace, lynched, scorned, discriminated against in court and school forced to see their blood contaminated with that of their "superiors," their women raped and their family life reduced to a mere mockery, they have entered the field with an abandon that was warming to the heart of any soldier and have filled the breach with their bodies when others, relying on the power to shirk that was born of their position, have stood back and watched the battle rage. And to think that there are those who now, in time of peace, now that the "world has been made safe for democracy," would argue against this trifling testimonial of gratitude of a nation which owes to Negro Soldiers as America owes, is almost unthinkable. The picture which their speeches paint of the sections which they represent is by no means a beautiful one. Something akin to pity, when it is not sheer anger, is aroused by their blatant prejudice which overrides whatever of a finer nature may have existed in their make-up.

HOUSE PASSES BILL CALLING FOR MEMORIAL

**Bitter Debate Occasions the
Passage of Bill to Set
Up \$30,000 Monument
to Negro Troops
of Last War**

BILL GOES TO SENATE

Success of Measure Cited as

Best Possible Reply to Gen. Bullard's Bull of Negro Soldiers' Unfitness

By SARAH TAFT SIMS
"Times" Staff Correspondent.

(By Arizona Times Press Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.

—With only one Republican voting against the measure, the bill introduced by Representative Fish, of New York, providing for a \$30,000 monument to commemorate the valor of the four Negro regiments brigaded with the French army during the World War, passed in the House of Representatives today, over the determined opposition of Southern members, and will now go to the Senate.

A bitter debate was waged over the passage of the bill. In an impassioned defense of the measure, Congressman Fish declared that "Negro soldiers were good enough to be accepted as volunteers in time of war; they were good enough to be drafted; they were good enough to be killed for their country; but they are not good enough to permit the consideration of a bill to commemorate their gallant services."

In going to the Senate for consideration there, amendments will be made to meet objections raised by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, it was learned.

Both Reed and Senator George Wharton Pepper, also of Pennsylvania, have promised to give their support to the measure when it comes up for vote in the Senate.

The passage of the measure calling for a monument to Negro soldiers who served in France is pointed out to be a decisive answer to the slanderous remarks made by Brigadier General Robert Lee Bullard in articles syndicated through the Hearst newspapers.

In his remarks, Bullard de-

clared that the Negro soldier was incapable of leadership and lacking in the soldierly qualities of the white American soldiers.

Immediately following this libel on the record of Negro soldiers in the last war, a storm of protest arose from all parts of the nation, and the fitness of the Negro for military training became a topic of discussion in newspapers and magazines in many cities.

(By N. A. A. C. P. Press.)

NEW YORK, May 13.—The National Association for the advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, urges Negro voters throughout the country to communicate with their Senators at once, and urge immediate passage of the Fish bill, H. R. 9694, calling for the erection of a \$30,000 monument to commemorate the valor of Negro regiments in the World's War, it was announced today.

(By N. A. A. C. P. Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, whose bill providing for a memorial to the four colored regiments brigaded with the French army has been passed in the House of Representatives, has notified the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that his bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate. Mr. Fish tells the N. A. A. C. P. that Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York is chairman of this committee, and that all possible pressure should be put upon him and on the other members to insure a favorable report.

Prompt letters to Senator Wadsworth urging a favorable report are necessary, as the committee is expected to report the bill by May 20.—The other Northern or border members of the committee besides Senator Wadsworth of New York are: Senators Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Ralph E. Cameron of Arizona, Frank L. Greene of Vermont, Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, W. H. McMaster of South Dakota, W. P.

Pine of Oklahoma, Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana.

Upshaw Opposes Special Memorial To Negro Troops

Washington, April 28.—(Special.) Representative Upshaw opposed erection of a special monument in France to four American negro regiments, as provided in a bill introduced by Representative Fish, New York Democrat, in a speech in the House Wednesday. The bill was passed after a fight lasting all day, led by democrats.

"Every man, black or white, who offered his life for his country, deserves a monument," Upshaw said, "but let us build such monuments to our defenders, not as white soldiers or black soldiers, nor as northern or southern soldiers, but as American soldiers of one common flag."

"This proposition to go outside of the plans and specifications of the American battle monuments commission which has spent three million dollars to place monuments to all American soldiers in France, and appropriate thirty thousand dollars for a special monument to four special regiments of negroes commanded by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fish, is unfair to the negroes themselves. They did not fight as negroes—they fought as Americans."

"For many years many thoughtful negroes have been pleading against discrimination. They have asked to be regarded simply as citizens; but this bill segregates their patriotism and labels their bravery."

"It proposes in supposed political friendship for the negro to build what has been called a Jim Crow monument in France. I have heard from no negroes in my section who ask for it—they prefer rather the proud distinction of being called Americans. Let us not discriminate between the defenders of the American flag."

Negro A. E. F. Memorial Is Voted by House For 93d Division, Democrats Opposing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—After a Democratic filibuster of three hours the House today passed by a party vote of 226 to 116 a bill authorizing the erection of a \$30,000 monument in France to the Ninety-third Division, composed of four colored regiments. The force was the former Fifteenth New York Infantry, which became the 369th.

The Democrats, under the leadership of Representative Linthicum of Maryland, minority leader of the Foreign Affairs Committee, maintained that Congress should not take the designation of monuments out of the hands of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and that no distinction should be made between races—that monuments should be erected for American soldiers regardless of color.

Representative Hill, Republican of Maryland, a member of the Battle Monuments Commission, advised against Congress designating monuments individually, and read a letter from the Secretary of the commission in which it was stated that the negro regiments comprising the Ninety-third Division were to be honored by tablets placed on other monuments.

The bill was sponsored by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who was a Captain in the Ninety-third Division. Although it does not specify the site of the monument, the commission said it is generally understood that it will be erected near Sechault, which was captured by the 369th Infantry and a part of the 372d Infantry, composed of troops from Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Massachusetts and District of Columbia.

Representative Connally, Democrat of Texas, offered an amendment to dedicate the monument to all colored troops in the A. E. F., but Speaker Longworth upheld a point of order made by Representative Begg of Ohio.

Representative McReynolds, Democrat, of Tennessee, charged that the bill was being considered because "the man who introduced it, Mr. Fish, was one of the officers of these regiments and he wanted to be appointed to the American Battle Monuments Commission when Representative Hill was appointed."

The Democrats had not raised the race question in consideration of the bill, nor had it been raised in the Foreign Affairs Committee, said Representative Edwards of Georgia.

Representative Linthicum said he had many negroes in his district, but none had asked him to support a monument for negroes. They did not want segregation, he added.

Throughout the debate the division between party lines was clear-cut. Frequently there were bursts of applause, one instance being when Mr. Connally said Colonel Hill had been a "good soldier overseas." The entire Republican side stood and ap-

plauded when Representative Cooper, Republican, of Wisconsin, noted that Major Fish, in his speech, had neglected to say that he had been an officer in one of the negro organizations.

H. R. 9694

HAVING WEATHERED a filibuster in the House of Representatives, the Hamilton Fish Bill for the erection of a monument to American Negro troops brigaded with the French now goes to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. With the exception of Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburgh, every Republican in the House is recorded as having voted for the bill.

WHAT the record in the Senate will be cannot be foretold. Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, is chairman of the committee and the same pressure that was brought to bear in the House should now be directed at Senator Wadsworth and other members of the committee to assure a favorable report on it.

ONE SOUTHERN Congressman, claiming to number many Negroes in his constituency, in opposing the bill said that they were not interested in its passage. Present such an assumption on the part of the members of the Senate Committee by writing them and telling them that you are in favor of the bill. Aside from Senator Wadsworth, the other northern and border Senators on the committee are: Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Ralph E. Cameron, of Arizona; Frank L. Greene, of Vermont; Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut; W. H. McMaster, of South Dakota; W. P. Pine, of Oklahoma; Ar-

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The Democrats had not raised the race question in consideration of the bill nor had it been raised in the Foreign Affairs Committee, said Represen- tative Edwards of Georgia, who be- lieved that the bill was introduced to support a bad negro in his district, but he had asked him to support a monument for negroes. They did not want segregation, he added.

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Soldiers - 1926

Monuments, etc.

BILL IS NOW IN SENATE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Despite opposition, both direct and indirect, by Republican and Democratic leaders, numbered among which were Senator David A. Reed and Representative Stephen Porter, both of Pittsburgh, Representative Hamilton Fish's "Soldier Memorial Bill" Pershing, chairman of the Battle Commission, is against it, and Senate Military Affairs Committee, against it, and why the gentleman of which Senator James W. Wads-worth, of New York, is chairman. to it?

The bill would provide for a Mr. Fish—The Battle Monuments \$50,000 battle monument in France Commission made a rule that no to the four colored regiments at-unit under a division should be con-tacted to the Ninety-third Division considered. Therefore, these regiments of the American Expeditionary Forces. Representative Fish made a spirited appeal in the House of the bill was amended after Senator Representatives, part of which is Reed had been before the committee given herewith: to obviate some of his objections, and

Mr. Fish—Mr. Chairman, this bill in order that the appropriation (H. R. 9694) authorizes the expendi-ture of \$30,000 to erect a monument to commemorate the gallant service of four colored regiments of the pro-this bill. Both amendments were visional Ninety-third Division of the made in committee; they were not American Expeditionary Forces, and offered by me, but accepted unani-I am glad to see that no Republic-ly by the committee, and I think can in this House voted against the that answers the statement of the consideration of this bill today, gentleman who wanted to know wh (Applause.) we reported the bill. This is the sec-

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Mr. Fish—I will be glad to say that some of the Democrats voted in that way, but a great many more who should have voted for its con-sideration did not so vote.

Mr. Green, of Florida—And I am glad to say some of them did not vote for it, sir.

Mr. Fish—Mr. Chairman, these colored soldiers, I will say to my friends on the Democratic side of the House, were good enough to be ac-cepted as volunteers in time of war; they were good enough to be drafted;

they were good enough to be killed for their country; but they are not good enough to permit the considera-tion of a bill to commemorate their gallant services. (Applause.)

The four regiments included in the bill are the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth, formerly the Fifteenth New York National Guard—and I will say to my Democratic friends that they had white officers, and of these sixty white officers fifteen of them were killed on the field of bat-tle. The Three Hundred and Seven-tieth was a National Guard regi-ment from Chicago; the Three Hun-dred and Seventy-first was a drafted regiment from the South; the Three Hundred and and Seventy-second—composed of a separate batta-lion from Ohio, another from the District of Columbia, and separate companies from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland. The casualties of these

four regiments were 40 per cent. of their effectives. I have letters in my pocket from officers who served in the regiment drafted from the South, a white officers' association, and they are for this bill, and I am proud of it. (Applause.)

Mr. Connally, of Texas. Will the gentleman explain why General Fish's "Soldier Memorial Bill" Pershing, chairman of the Battle Commission, is against it, and Sena-116, and has been referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, against it, and why the gentleman of which Senator James W. Wads-worth, of New York, is chairman. to it?

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composed of separate battalions from Ohio and the District of Col-umbia and separate companies from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland. They were attached to the French Army. That was the main reason given for seeking a sep-arate monument.

The American Battle Monuments Commission planned the erection of a large monument about 10 miles from Sechault, France, which was captured on September 29, 1918, after suffering heavy casualties by the 369th Infantry and a part of the 372d with the 371st engaged in the same offensive a few miles on the left flank. It would have inscribed the names of the four regiments which fought at Sechault on this monument, which would have been in commemoration also of the opera-tions of the Second Division and the Thirty-sixth Division.

Senator Reed and Mr. Porter fa-vored this plan of recognition for the four regiments which were at-tached to the French Army.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

BUILDING HONORS NEGRO SOLDIERS

Colored Mother Dedicates
Building to Sons--Gov-
ernor, Mayor Speak

The two highest officials of the state of South Carolina and the city of Columbia were the chief speak-ers at the dedication of the build-ing erected at 2029 Taylor street by Matilda Griffin, a colored mother of Columbia, to the memory of her two sons, Samuel and Clifton Grif-fin, who both made the supreme sacrifice in the service of the United States army in the World War.

Beside Governor Thomas G. Mc-Leod and Mayor L. B. Owens, the speakers and other participants in the memorial services were also drawn from the ranks of some of the most outstanding figures of both white and colored races in the southwest, all of whom joined in commemorating the death of the two colored soldiers.

The services were held at the chapel of Benedict college at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and af-ter the program had been carried out, there was a short concluding exercise at the Memorial building. A very appropriate program had been arranged by the Salvation army, who sponsored the cere-monies, and special music was fur-nished by members of the Army

and by musical organizations of both the colored educational insti-tutions of the city, whose student bodies combined in the observance of the occasion. Ice cream was served during the meeting, and Dr John H. Goddwin was master of ceremonies.

Among the speakers were Prof W. H. Hilyard of Greenwood and Prof. W. A. Bell of Atlanta, both of whom were in the city for the day for the especial purpose of addressing the persons assembled for the exercises. Joel H. Johnson and Rev. D. H. Sims, president of Allen university, both of Columbia were speakers also, and a number of the community organizations co-operated in the unveiling of the pictures of the two heroes.

Following the closing addresses of the governor and mayor, the na-tional anthem was sung, and Wil-liam Manigault, an ex-trooper of the 10th United States cavalry, sounded "Taps" as an appropriate benediction to the memory of the military dead.

Col. Young Monument
Dedicated at Arlington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Armistice Day was celebrated at Arlington Cemetery by James E. Walker Post, American Legion, and by hundreds of citizens of the District of Columbia and other parts of the country, who assem-bled to dedicate the monument which has been erected over the grave of the late Colonel Charles Young, U. S. Army. Addresses upon the occasion were made by Major O. J. W. Scott, U. S. A., retired, former chaplain of the Tenth Cavalry, of which Colonel Young was a commanding officer; by Colonel John T. Axton, chief of the Chaplain's Corps of the U. S. A.; and by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former special assistant to the Secretary of War, now secretary-treasurer of Howard University.

All of the addresses paid tribute to the life and character of Colonel Young in befitting language, calling attention to the fact that Colonel Young held the highest rank ever attained by a member of the color-ed race in the regular army of the United States.

YOUNG MONUMENT DEDICATED ON 11TH

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Armistice Day was celebrated at Arlington Cemetery by James E. Walker Post, American Legion, and by hundreds of colored citizens of the District of Columbia, and other

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Present at the exercises were Colonel Young's son and other members of his family; Colonel Benjamin O. Davis and Major John E. Green, of the United States Army; a representative by designa-tion of the State of Ohio; Hon. Harry E. Davis, of Cleveland, member of the Ohio State Legisla-ture, and members of the James E. Walker Post, American Legion.

The monument stands on the hillside just south of the Arling-ton National Amphitheatre, one of the most commanding sites in the National Cemetery, near the graves of General Franklin Bell and Ma-jor Archie W. Butt, and was made possible through the efforts put forth by officers of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, of which Colonel Young was a member. His widow, Mrs. Charles Young, requested that the effort be not limited to the fra-ternity alone, and so opportunity was given to all patriotic and other organizations to contribute funds for the memorial. The response was immediate and came from all parts of the country. 11-18-26

Lieutenant Frank Coleman, a veteran of the World War and chairman of the Young Memorial Committee, presided. The Military Band of Howard University was present and rendered selections during the services.

To Unveil Memorial to Colonel Young

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made from the national offices of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity that the monument erected over the grave of Col. Charles Young in the Arlington National Cemetery has been completed and will be unveiled at 2 p.m. Armistice Day.

About two years ago, under the leadership of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the proposal was made that a suitable monument be erected over the grave of the man who held the highest rank ever to be attained by a member of the Negro race in the regular army of the United States. The consent of his widow was obtained and the work started toward the raising of funds for the memorial.

At the request of Mrs. Young the effort was not limited to the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, but opportunity was given to all patriotic and other organizations to take part.

Colonel Young was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1889. Upon receiving his appointment in the regular army as second lieutenant he was assigned to the cavalry branch of the service.

Colonel Young had a colorful career, first distinguishing himself in campaigns against the Indians in the West. During the Spanish-American War he was appointed major of the volunteers and placed in command of the Ninth Ohio Battalion. After the war he served with conspicuous efficiency in the Philippines and in Mexico.

During the period that he served as military charge d'affaires in Haiti he made a map of the country that proved of great value to the marines when they began their occupancy of that country.

Probably the work for which he is best remembered is his great accomplishment in Africa. Sent by this Government to the Liberian Republic to organize the constabulary and help build roads through the wilderness, he performed such an invaluable service that he received special commendation from the War Department and was voted the Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement.

At the outbreak of the World War it was confidently expected that Colonel Young, who was considered one of the most efficient officers of the regular army, would be assigned to command a combat division of troops in France. It is thought that he himself looked forward to this as a well-earned reward for a lifetime of uncomplaining and efficient service rendered his country.

However, it did not material-

ize and Colonel Young was retired. Later he was recalled and placed in command of a depot brigade in Ohio. It is not known how great a disappointment this was to him, as he could never be brought to criticize the actions of his superior officers, but the Negro race felt humiliated, and gave vent to their feelings in undeniable terms both from platforms throughout the country and through the press.

At the close of the World War another opportunity came for this soldier to serve his country on foreign soil. He was again sent to Africa and it was while there that the end came. He died in Nigeria, West Africa, in January, 1921. He is survived by a widow, a son and daughter.

The monument stands on a beautiful hillside south of the Arlington National Memorial Amphitheatre and next to the monuments marking the graves of General Franklin Bell and Major Archie Butt.

Major O. J. W. Scott, U. S. A., retired, former chaplain of the 10th Cavalry, of which Colonel Young was commanding officer,

will deliver the address at the unveiling ceremonies. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former special assistant to the Secretary of War, and Col. Axton, chief of the chaplains' corps of the army, will also speak.

Frank Coleman, chairman of the Young memorial committee, will preside.

Want Monument To Negro Soldiers At Lincoln Univ.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 19.—A meeting in the interest of a statewide movement to erect a colored soldiers memorial building on the campus of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, was held at Eighth and Center Streets Baptist church recently.

At this time 10 minutes talks were made in the interest of the movement

by Mrs. J. T. Brown, Rev. E. S. Redd, A. R. Bohm, George H. Wright and Horace Bolden. Letters wishing for the success of the movement were read from N. B. Young, president of Lincoln University, General John J. Pershing and J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus. Letters pledging service as members of the state advisory committee were read from Henry Robinson, Liberty, Mrs. Ruby Williams, Warrensburg, C. C. Rains, Fayette, H. Montgomery, Chillicothe, Prof. W. B. E. Hughes, Springfield.

Lincoln Institute was founded in 1866 by colored veterans of the Civil War, and was created a university by the general assembly of Missouri under the administration of Governor Arthur Hyde, largely through the work of Walthall Moore, a colored member of the house from St. Louis. For many years the colored people have looked forward to a memorial

building on the campus of the university in honor of its founder and the colored soldiers of the state. The present movement seeks to erect a modern brick and stone memorial building to cost approximately \$50,000.

HEARING ON FISH BILL EXTENDED

Measure Given Solid Support — Dr. Scott Pleads For Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—On Friday, May 21, 1926, the Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives authorizing the erection of a monument in France to commemorate the valiant services of the certain units of the 93rd Division (Provisional), composed of the Old Fifteenth New York Regiment; the Old Eighth Illinois Regiment; First Separate Battalion, Washington, D. C.; First Separate Company, Massachusetts; Ninth Separate Battalion, Ohio; was considered by the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. The hearing lasted from 10:30 to 12 o'clock when the Senate convened, and was held with Congressman Hamilton Fish, of New York City, present to support the measure. Also present with him to support the measure were Doctor Emmett J.

Scott, the Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, who served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War during the World Conflict, and Major West A. Hamilton, a member of the First Separate Battalion when it went to war, present editor of The Washington Sentinel, and a member of the American Legion.

Mr. Fish called attention in detail to the merits of the Bill, discussing the technicalities with reference to the objections of certain members of the Battle Monuments Commission. Doctor Scott and Major Hamilton spoke with specific reference to the almost unanimous desire on the part of the colored newspapers and colored people of the country, that this recognition should be granted these military units, which were never under American command in France, being brigaded with French troops from the time they reached the firing line until the Armistice was signed.

The point was emphasized and made clear over and over again by Congressman Fish, Doctor Scott, and Major Hamilton that no question of segregation is involved for the reason that the monument is not to bear any inscription with a race designation. It was specifically brought to the attention of the committee that the War Department itself proscribed the colored soldier during the war, forcing him to enlist as a colored soldier in colored units; to fight as colored soldiers in colored units; to die as a soldier in colored units; but when the time for such recognition to come, the suggestion is made that colored soldiers' prowess be blanketed under the general term of American soldiers.

Doctor Scott emphasized this point particularly and brought forward facts not known to the Committee that it was the First Separate Battalion that was called out even before war was declared to protect the approaches to Washington and to guard the water supply and the public buildings of the Government, and this battalion was one of those that will be signally honored by the recognition referred to.

Savannah, Ga., Post-Sun High

MAY 6 1926 Negro Memorial Is Vigorously Opposed In Edward's Address

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Charles G. Edwards of Savannah made a vigorous speech on the floor of the house late yesterday afternoon in opposition to the measure sponsored by Representative Hamil-

ton Fish, Republican, of New York, authorizing the erection of a \$30,000 monument in France to the Ninety-third Division, composed of negro troops.

Representative Fish, the author of the bill, was an officer in this division. After a three-hour filibuster, conducted by the Democrats by a party vote of 226 to 116.

In his speech, which was frequently interrupted with applause from the Democratic side, Representative Edwards maintained that congress should not take the designation of monuments out of the hands of the American Battle Monuments Commission, which it had created for that purpose, and which was headed by General John J. Pershing, and composed almost entirely of Republicans.

The Georgia member also declared that no distinction should be made between races, but that monuments should be erected for the American units in France, as designated by the commission plan, which did not deal with the subject on any racial basis.

The Democrats had not raised the race question in consideration of the bill, nor had it been raised in the foreign affairs committee, Mr. Edwards said: "It was raised the first crack out of the box by the author of the bill in an attempt to create political fear," he declared. Mr. Edwards said the memorial would be known as "Mr. Fiske's Jim Crow Monument Over There."

Soldiers-1926

Monuments, etc.

TO OUR HEROES

MONUMENT FOR WAR HEROES

The Chicago Defender has won its long fight, and as a result of action taken at 3:30

Wednesday

afternoon, March 17, by the South Park commissioners, Chicago will

erect a \$35,000 monument at 35th St. and South Parkway. The board decided to reconsider its stand. A delegation, including Representative Kersey and Aldermen Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson, conferred with the commissioners Wednesday. In this St. Patrick's day meeting, appealed to by the same spirit that had made the great Irish orator, Daniel O'Connell, an ardent advocate of the rights of his race, three Irish members of the committee lined up for the monument. They were Edward J. Kelly, president of the board and chief engineer of the sanitary district; Michael L. Igoe, well-known political figure, and Louis J. Behan, an attorney with offices in the Loop.

Louis B. Anderson

The commissioners had previously voted against honoring the heroes, but they reversed their decision when brought face to face with a relentless campaign waged by The Chicago Defender, which threatened to kill every project started by the South Park commission unless the honor due the Eighth was paid.

Legislature Approves

First efforts to get Chicago to re-

member in peace the boys it had called upon in war were started in the summer of 1924, when Hon. George T. Kersey introduced a bill into the lower house of the Illinois state legislature asking for an appropriation. The measure was sponsored in the upper chamber by Senators Adolph Marks and Adelbert Roberts, and the state made the appropriation.

With the first hurdle cleared, the South Park commissioners threw an unexpected obstacle in the way when they turned a cold shoulder towards the project and voted it down on the excuse that a monument at 35th St. and South Parkway would obstruct the boulevard. The board forgot that a similar memorial, similarly located, had already been erected in another part of the city.

Starts Campaign

Aroused by the refusal of the commissioners to stand by the regiment that had stood by them, The Chicago Defender whipped up a campaign so vigorous that the board decided to reconsider its stand. A delegation, including Representative Kersey and Aldermen Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson, conferred with the commissioners Wednesday. In this St. Patrick's day meeting, appealed to by the same spirit that had made the great Irish orator, Daniel O'Connell, an ardent advocate of the rights of his race, three Irish members of the committee lined up for the monument. They were Edward J. Kelly, president of the board and chief engineer of the sanitary district; Michael L. Igoe, well-known political figure, and Louis J. Behan, an attorney with offices in the Loop.

Takes "Long-Distance" View

Two members of the commission held out against honoring the regiment, Bernard E. Sunny, president of the Illinois Telephone company, an known to give employment to mem-

organization that has never been bers of the Race, tried to kill the project on the advice of his Kiwanis club, located 30 miles away, in Beverly Hills. They have always been a "far-sighted" club and passed on the Eighth war record from almost as great a distance as they were when the record was made.

John Bain, cashier of the Chatham State bank, 7850 Cottage Grove Ave.,



Ald. Jackson



Geo. T. Kersey

to the boys who had died for them. Mr. Bain patriotically voted "no."

Among the numerous protests stirred up by the Defender's campaign against the board's action, was the following, which appeared as a letter published in the Chicago Tribune:

"I think the monument erected in honor of the 132d infantry a wonderful commemoration to those who fought so bravely for their country.

"But is there any justifiable excuse that the city or any one connected with it can conscientiously give that our Eighth regiment cannot have a monument erected in their honor also? I say 'our' Eighth because everybody referred to the American soldiers as 'our boys' when they were fighting for us. Why can't even the dead be treated alike?"

"We were all 100 per cent Americans when other countries were warring with us, and we try to feel the same yet, but it causes just a little heartache and pang of remorse when we see how our brave and honorable dead are looked upon.

"MRS ANNA BUTLER."

The Defender's vigorous "vote no" campaign was a striking illustration of the power of the Race to get what it wants by concerted, determined action. It proved that, though hemmed in by the prejudice of "far-sighted" white persons, we can still win out if we are only willing to fight hard enough.

It is thought that one of the reasons why the board first objected to the statue was that southern tourists motoring to Chicago via the Jackson highway, which is route 42, would object to the signal honor paid these heroes. Route 42 has any number of tributaries that lead south through the Klan infested state of Indiana and thence on to Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Alabama and Florida.

However, with the change in the attitude of the South Park commissioners, over the Texans, Mississippians and folks from Oklahoma who come into the city via routes 1, 4, 5, 6 and 18 that terminate at Jackson Blvd. and Michigan Blvd. will drift southward during their inspection of our city, especially those who visit Washington and Jackson parks, and the monument will stand where they must view it or take a side street to avoid it.



—Pen Sketch by A. L. Wright.

Proposed monument to be erected to heroes of Chicago's famous "Black Devils" the old Eighth Infantry at the intersection of 35th St. and South Parkway, at a cost of \$35,000. The erection of this monument will mark the close of a long fight by the Chicago Defender for recognition of one of America's most distinguished regiments.

To Erect Monument Over Grave of Colonel Young

ON A beautiful slope in Arlington, under graceful trees and among the bodies of other of the nation's heroic dead, lies the body of Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A. No stone marks his resting place and his humble, unmarked grave stands in striking



contrast to the dignified memorial stones which mark the graves of those about him. Visitors to this sacred spot often stand in wonder when they see no marker at the grave of this wonderful man, and it is necessary that the public know the reason why up to the present time there is no memorial stone.

It is not the fault of the government, for the government has given the same consideration to the grave of Colonel Young that it gives to the graves of all other officers. The government does not fur-

nish ornamental memorial stones for the graves at Arlington.

To the United States Army Charles Young was Colonel of Cavalry, but to the Negro race, of which

he was a splendid representative, he epitomized those qualities that are priceless to a struggling race. He was a prince of men. He was a public character, big hearted, sympathetic, fearless, tactful, active, intellectual, strong.

Some time after his burial at Arlington, the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, of which he was a member, communicated with Mrs. Young, his widow, and asked permission to place a stone over his grave. Mrs. Young replied that she felt a memorial raised by the public would be a splendid tribute. She further said that under no circumstances would she desire any one organization to erect the stone, but that it should be erected by subscription from the many

organizations of which he was a member and the general public, which he ever loved. She further stated that any surplus which might be collected over and above the cost of a modest stone be used for the establishment of a scholarship fund, the interest of which might be used to aid needy boys and girls in obtaining an education.

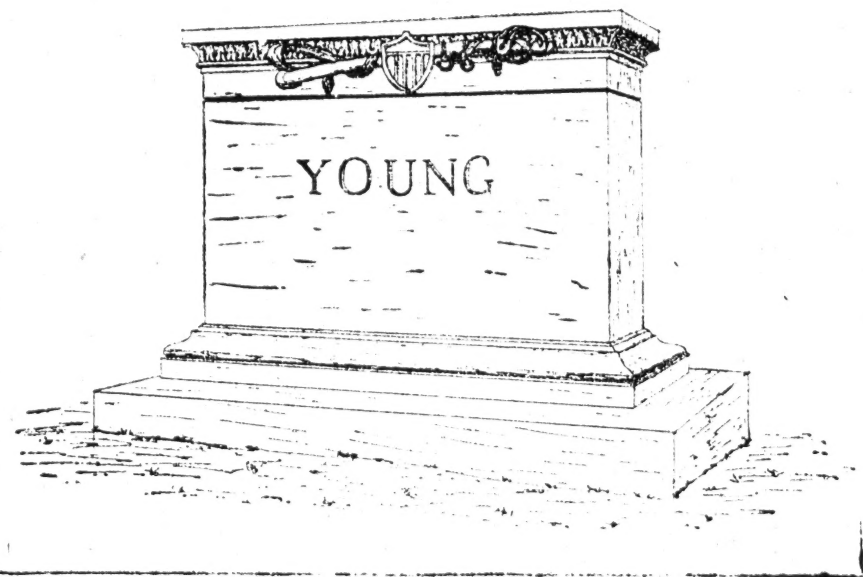
The fraternity is endeavoring to carry out every wish of Mrs. Young and is sponsoring the movement for the erection of the memorial. A con-

tract for the erection of a stone to cost \$2,300 has been signed with the J. H. Manning Co., Washington, D. C., and the monument will be ready in October. The foundation for the stone has already been laid.

All organizations, churches and the general public are invited to subscribe to this memorial. The account of the fund is at the Prudential Bank, Washington, D. C. Every contribution will be acknowledged and every penny accounted for, according to the plans stated above.

The monument is a stone of Vermont granite, of a size comparable with the surrounding monuments and conforming to the regulations of the cemetery. The effect of the whole is dignified and simple, a fitting interpretation of the life of this great man.

Communications should be addressed to the Young Memorial Committee, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 1816 12th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.



Monument to Be Erected Over Grave of the Late Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A.

**GOVERNMENT OF
CUBA HONORS
NEGRO CAPTAIN**

and a leader in many of the civic activities of the city. His friends are showering congratulations upon him.

**Ohio & N. A. A. C. P.
Honor Col. Young**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State of Ohio and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have appointed official representatives to attend the formal dedication in Washington of a statue of the late Colonel Charles Young.

Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio Legislature and of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, has been designated by Governor V. M. Donahey to represent the State of Ohio officially at the dedication, November 11th.

Col. Young up to the time of his death was a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. In view of this, Mr. Neval H. Thomas, President of the District of Columbia Branch, has been appointed to act as official representative of the Association. The movement to erect this monument was sponsored by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 26.—In recognition of his services during the Spanish-American War as captain of the ship "Dauntless" which struggled many times into the Cuban country at the critical period, the Cuban government has awarded a badge of honor to Captain James W. Floyd, of 611 Clay street, this city. The ceremony in which representatives of the Cuban government participated as well as a number of Americans who were honored along with Captain Floyd, took place at Key West, because of the fact, during the war Key West was the gathering place of many Cuban patriots who rendered inestimable service to the Island country.

Captain Floyd is one of Jacksonville's most substantial citizens.

Soldiers - 1926

National Guard, Reserves, etc. ARMY RESERVES GO TO CAMP DEVONS, MASS.

Over thirty officers of the U.S. Army reserves will leave Washington on July 23, under command of Major West Hamilton, going to Camp Devons, Mass., where they will undergo a period of intensive training with the Third Battalion of the 372nd Infantry of the Massachusetts National Guard, lasting until August 7.

The reserves are part of the 428th reserve regiment. The list of those going Washington includes: Maj. Hamilton, Capt. Charles C. H. Davis, Henry O. Atwood, Campbell C. Johnson, Peter J. Johnson and Howard D. Quisenberry, Lieut. Joseph I. Gray, Charles G. Young, Wilfrid W. Layton, Thomas H. Mayek, Alton W. Thomas, Thomas J. Hopkins, Napier H. Stanton, Charles E. Stewart.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Slade, Herald A. Allen, Robert D. Banks, Elijah Barber, Hyman Y. Chase, James H. Green, William J. Newson, James H. Robinson, Richard C. Turner, Ernest R. Welch, Maurice Johnson, Webster Sewell, Kereth Barnes, Robert L. Pollard, William J. Pryor.

CO. A, NATIONAL GUARD, IN CAMP IN MARYLAND

With First Separate Md. Co. in Man-
uvers at Saunders Range

Company A, of the First Battalion, 372 Regiment National Guard of the District of Columbia entrained Sunday at 10 o'clock, for a tour of duty at Saunders Range, Md., that will continue until camp is struck on July 25. The company is under command of Captain A. H. Newman on a special train over the W.B. and A. Electric line for the camp where they will be joined by the First Separate company of the National Guard of Maryland.

Captain Newman took with him First Lieutenant Cornelius A. King;

Second Lieutenant Frank Coleman and Captain Albert R. B. B. the Medical Corps. There were 65 privates in Company A, with the following warrant officers among them: First Sergeant Ira M. Payne, Sergeants James J. Ennis, John A. Powell, Frederick Myers, Munroe Slaughter, Percy J. Rayford, Howard A. Sparrow, Leroy G. Davis, Sylvester and T. Blackwell, Corporals Oscar G. Blue, Oscar J. Guy, John W. Moten, Edward S. Young, Benjamin Burrell, John M. Davis, Robert Dyson and William E. Lindsay.

Of these officers, Lieutenant Poole, commander of the colored detachment of the regular Army at Fort Humphries, who recently inspected the organization said "they are so excellent as to deserve special commendation."

Better Organization

This year's tour of camp duty is especially significant in view of the fact that it is the purpose of the War Department to complete the organization of the 372 Regiment. The plan of organization provides for a full battalion in the District of Columbia where battalion headquarters have been opened in the K. of P. Building, at Twelfth and U Streets, with Captain Newman as senior captain in command. Immediately after the close of the summer camp a complete personnel of officers will be named for battalion and staff and organization. Under the newer military regulations, a battalion is commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel with a Major as second in command. Each battalion is now provided with a headquarters company and a machine gun company.

It is almost certain that Captain Newman will be commissioned as Battalion commander, with a very strong possibility that he may command the regiment with rank of Colonel. The showing made in creating the battalion organization in the District will be a large influence in the matter.

The Second Battalion is located in Ohio with the old Ohio National Guard unit as the nucleus. The Third Battalion is a Massachusetts organization with armory headquarters in Boston. This unit usually encamps at Camp Devons, Massachusetts.

Maryland and District

The First Separate Battalion of Maryland moved into Camp Saunders, so accompanying the men and will participate in the activities. He still has the soldier spirit.

The District boys went to camp gayly. Many of them are men who have seen service overseas, and the grind of preparation for the move was to

them but a pleasant pastime tinged with reminiscence.

The schedule of duties prepared by Captain Newman and approved by the general staff is a rigorous one that brings out all of the mettle in the men without exercising any undue hardship upon the boys. Reports from camp indicate that the boys are going to their assignments with a spirit that cannot but be observed to the advantage of the Negro in the military life.

369th Infy. Left Sunday For 2-Week Stay At Camp Smith

Headed by their famous band Lieutenant Jacob Porter, leader, the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., left for their annual two weeks encampment at Camp Smith, Pikeskill N. Y. on Sunday morning, September 5.

The 900 members of the regiment who made the trip, marched from their Armory on 143rd street, near Lenox avenue to Seventh avenue and down Seventh avenue to 125th street, east along 125th street to New York Central station, where they took the train to their destination.

Something of the war spirit of 1918 came back to Harlem as the men march down Seventh avenue. Thousands of people lined the street along the line of march and cheered as the regiment passed.

Col. William A. Taylor led the men on the train and will be with them during the whole of their two weeks' field training. Sixty-five other officers including the Rev. C. Garner, chaplain, accompanied the men. Major Oscar J. Scott, retired chaplain of the regular army, is the guest of Dr. Garner while at the camp.

Arrangements are being made to have relatives and friends of the members visit them Sunday, September 12. Several bus loads of Harlemites are expected to go to camp on that day.

Major John Holly Clark, who served overseas with the Regiment, is also accompanying the men and will participate in the activities. He still has the soldier spirit.

Mortality Of '8th' Fifty Per-Cent, Statistics Show

WASHINGTON.—In a letter which Colonel Otis B. Duncan, of the Eighth Illinois National Guard, recently sent to Congressman Richard Yates, Illinois Republican, it was revealed that the Regiment's losses during the World War were approximately fifty per cent, a tremendous toll; Colonel Duncan's letter states: "Your telegram dated July 3, 1926, reference to number of killed and wounded during the World War, in the Eighth Illinois National Guard, was received this date and I may state in answer thereto, that about 143 were killed and about 1,020 were wounded, gassed, etc., and I may state in addition to the foregoing statement that the Regiment had a strength of 2,494 when leaving the home station for war, and the strength was 1,276 when demobilized, thereby having a casualty list of about 50 per cent. Should you be in need of any additional information in the future, just call upon me and I will be at your service."

GOV. RITCHIE INSPECTS MD. STATE GUARDS

Washington and Baltimore
Outfits Make Excellent
Brigade Showing

CAMP TO HAVE LARGER QUARTERS NEXT YEAR

Captain Creigler Would Al-
so Train Unit From Dou-
glass High

"An excellent showing"
was the statement of Gov-
ernor Ritchie Monday after

he had inspected and re-
viewed the First Separate
Company, Maryland State
Guard, and the First Sep-
arate Battalion from Wash-
ington now in annual three
weeks training at Saunders
Range, near Glenburnie.

The Governor was accompanied by General Milton A. Reckord and other state officers, and following an inspection of the quarters the two units formed a brigade, went through a drill and passed twice in review under commands of Captains Newman and Criegler.

Both the Governor and General Reckord commended the captains for the high state of efficiency and the condition of the camp. The inspection consumed an hour after which the companies responded to mess call.

Strenuous Training

The training program through which Captains Newman and Criegler are putting their men this summer covers the widest range in the history of the organization.

"This is serious business," Captain Criegler said, and the men are being trained and disciplined for leadership. The modern tactics of war are being taught in all phases, from the use of fire arms to the intricate problems of strategy.

A most interesting maneuver in the application of gas to warfare was made this week when practical demonstrations in laying down smoke screens were carried out. There is the usual practice in rifle and pistol shooting and the men are piling up enviable records.

For Peace Safety

"Let us hope," said Captain Criegler, "that we will never have another war where men will be decimated, but we will never get rid of daily combat, and these men are learning leadership which will be valuable to them in their daily work as well as the war combat."

Captain Criegler also would train high school students in military leadership as a valuable educational adjunct. "We could easily enroll 100 boys between the ages of 16 and 18 and give them two hours training each week," he said. They could also get the benefit of three weeks camping during the summer with all expenses paid and all equipment.

The building of health, manly vigor and independence under discipline, it was pointed out, would be a valuable addition to any boy's life.

Social Recreation

Hundreds of visitors went to the camp Sunday. The spiritual and canteen activities are under the direction of the Rev. W. W. Walker

372D AT CAMP DEVENS

CAMP DEVENS VISITED BY THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS SUNDAY—SOLDIERS CHEERED AFTER PARADE—GUARDSMEN AND RESERVISTS TOGETHER.

By Monroe Mason

Soldierdom of the Third Battalion, 372nd Infantry, M. N. G., and the 428th Infantry Reserves outdid themselves on parade and entertainment before thousands of the Bay State's Colored citizens at Camp Devens last Sunday.

At reveille, when the men and officers hit the line for the "check up," lowering clouds met their gaze. After breakfast the haze started to break and the chilly wind of the night before became a mild breeze. Soon automobile loads of citizens were coming into the area which brightened their hopes and before noon the M. P. traffic men had their hands full parking the hauls coming into camp from distant towns and cities. Not until the bus loads from Boston and surrounding Metropolitan neighborhoods came rolling in were the hopes of the guardsmen and reservists realized.

The main outfit hails from Boston, and many visitors including Baltimore and Washington friends of the reservists. The automobile parking space was taxed to capacity.

Officers shared with their men the privilege of greeting the visitors in the quarters and barracks until the well-worn floor boards of the wooden buildings creaked in cadence of exultation as the soldier and civilian gaiety reached its climax.

Mess call was sounded. Box lunches were devoured by the visitors. The officers and men had prepared an appetizing dinner for their guests.

The "spa" known in soldier parlance as the "canteen" catered to hundreds of visitors. The cash registers jingled to the manipulations of the veteran soldier cashiers which must have totaled a huge sum for the battalion and company funds.

Evening Parade

Evening parade was staged without a flaw. The mounts of the field officers were excellent. Even the mules of the machine gun company were on their good behavior. A monkey drill by two reserve officers and an enlisted man on green horses after the parade thrilled the crowd. The daredevil stunts by these expert horsemen were marvelous.

Major Larkland F. Hewitt deserves credit for the showing of his men during the 15-day encampment. He had a double burden to perform in providing facilities for the training of the reservists as well as his own command. Extra equipment and quarters had to be obtained from the government and state in order to make this creditable showing. It was accomplished after a hard struggle. To con-

vince two corps commanders in addition to the Massachusetts authorities most emphatically set forth. The report that it could be done was a herculean task.

Lieut. Col. West A. Hamilton, in command of the 428th Infantry Reservists, added his military experience in sharing the difficulties of the innovation. It may be the outcome of many future years of the same training of other commands as well as the one that was tried out this year at Camp Devens.

"Ray" Sheldon and his crack bandmen played classic, jazz and martial airs at headquarters before and after the parade.

Old Company L

Veterans of Old "L" Company, 6th ss. Volunteer Militia, who are liering with the battalion were surprised a few days after their arrival have checks forwarded to them in their old commander, Capt. J. lman Pryor, a distribution of company funds to those whose continuity is unbroken prior to the World War had made the Edgartown Camp at Martha's Vineyard, 1915. Each enlistment totaled \$9.21. Pay Day, when it comes, is always welcome.

Today will close the book and the chapter of "1926" will be a memory. Equipment is ready and cars are waiting for entrainment back home.

When "last call" is sounded all will be ready to don their civvies again.

HAMILTON COLONEL

MAJ. WEST A. HAMILTON PROMOTED TO HEAD OF THE 428TH INFANTRY AT FORT DEVENS, MASS.

Camp Devens, Mass., July 29, 1926—Maj. West A. Hamilton, who left Washington a week ago in command of the group of officers of the 428th Infantry to go into camp at Camp Devens, Mass., was today commissioned as lieutenant-colonel in command of the 428th Infantry. Colonel Hamilton has the unique distinction of being the highest ranking colored officer in the Infantry Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

DISTRICT NATIONAL GUARD UNIT PRAISED. CAPT. NEWMAN PLEASED.

Captain Arthur Newman, senior officer of the First Separate Battalion Infantry, National Guard of the District of Columbia, has just received from the commandant of the Third Corps area, through Major T. M. Spaulding, assistant adjutant general, a communication enclosing the report of Captain George C. Parker, Staff Inspector U.S.A., who inspected the battalion while at camp at Saunders Range, Md., on July 25.

A summary of the contents of the report makes satisfactory training.

The report is a complicated and detailed document, the highlights are most emphatically set forth. The report of company A, 372nd Regiment, the District unit, reads in part as follows:

"Rating, satisfactory.

"Deficiencies, NONE.

"Discipline and organization—The discipline of this organization is far superior to that of the average national guard organization.

"Morale and esprit—The morale and esprit of this organization is unusually high, due to the fact that officers and men take their work seriously.

"Both officers and enlisted men showed a willingness to co-operate and work above the average national guard troop."

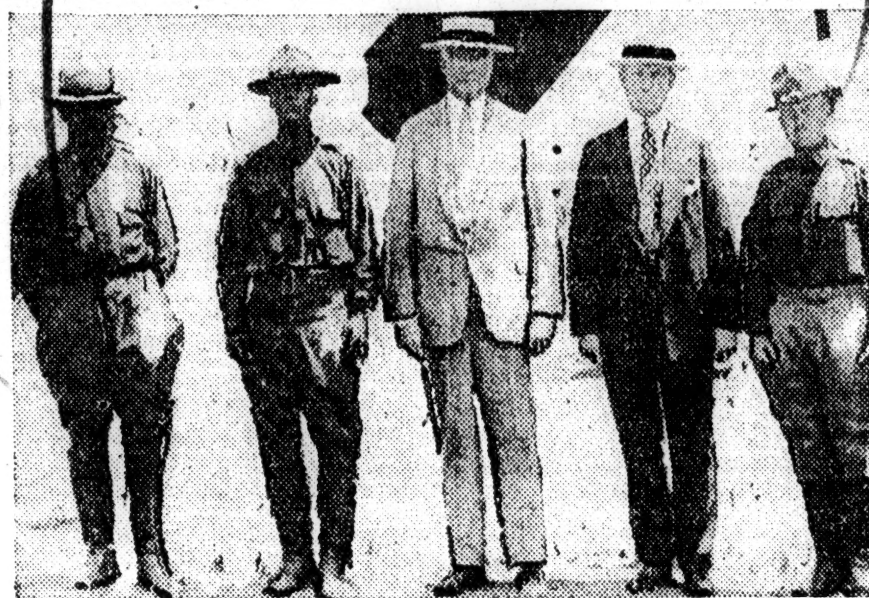
The marksmanship record conforms to the general report. Thirty of the fifty-three soldiers in the unit qualified. Altogether, the city may be proud of its unit and welcome the day when expansion to a full battalion is announced.

BARRED FROM WITHIN

THE DOOR of opportunity for advancement to higher rank for Negro officers of the 369th Infantry seems blocked, both from without and within. It is not surprising to meet with opposition from the outside, for there will always be found officials of the New York National Guard who are opposed to the advancement of the Negro along military lines, just as there is continued opposition to his progress along other lines. But the opposition and indifference of the Negro officers themselves to their own advancement and to their own welfare was hardly to be expected in this day and time. 3-10-26

THERE is something radically wrong with the corporal who does not aspire to become a sergeant, the sergeant who does not aspire to become a commissioned officer, the lieutenant who does not hope some day to become a captain, the captain a major, the major a lieutenant-colonel, the lieutenant-colonel a colonel. If an officer is fitted mentally and physically, if he is able to carry out

Governor Inspects Guardsmen



Left to right: Capt. Arthur Newman, D. C.; Capt. William Creigler, First Separate Co., Baltimore; Governor Ritchie; General Milton Reckord and Major West Hamilton, D. C., snapped at camp this week when the Governor inspected National Guardsmen from Baltimore and Washington.

his orders in an efficient manner, he is automatically placed in line for promotion to the next higher rank when, for any reason, there is a vacancy. The exigencies of military service demand that promotions be made this way. Any regiment, white or colored, which fails to develop leadership within its own ranks in time of peace is useless in time of war. It cannot serve its purpose.

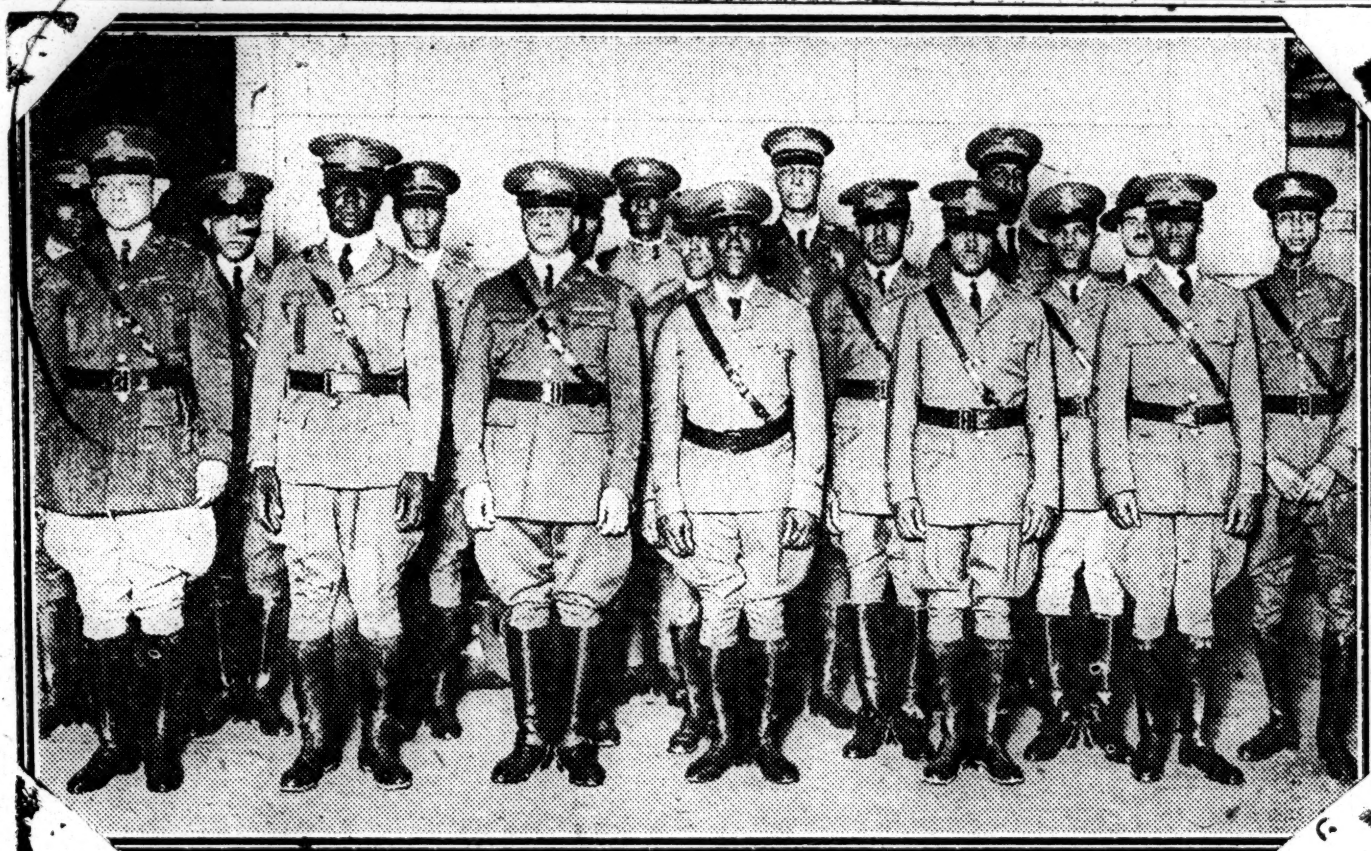
AFTER more than ten years of existence the Negro commissioned personnel of the 369th Infantry seems complacently satisfied with one major as its ranking officer. Meanwhile, lieutenant-colonels and colonels come and go with no consideration given whatever to the promotion of the major and the captains in the organization, with little or no protest on the part of the officers directly concerned. Why this apathy on the part of supposedly intelligent men as to their own welfare, and the welfare of those who are to come after them?

Soldiers - 1926

Officers.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926



COLORED OFFICERS DEPART FOR CAMP

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Officers from here going into train-

WASHINGTON, D. C. POST
JULY 30, 1926

COLORED OFFICERS DEPART FOR CAMP

Reserve Men Will Train With Massachusetts Contingent at Camp Devens.

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Soldiers - 1926

Organization of

What Price Glory?

Speaking of the failure of the government to promote Sergeant Sellers, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Nogales, the Pittsburgh Courier has this to say:

"On the 20th of April, 1927, the Twenty-fifth Infantry will celebrate its 74th birthday. Among other striking features of the celebration will be the retirement on pension of Sergeant Sellers, who has completed thirty years of honorable service with Uncle Sam.

"The Pittsburgh Courier need not call attention to the fact that Sergeant Sellers is a Negro. Any man who has served Uncle Sam for twenty-nine years and has not been able to rise higher than the rank of sergeant must, by the very nature of things in this country be a black man. We know of no instance where a white man has served the nation in the capacity of a soldier for twenty-nine years without due and timely promotion as a reward for such faithful service.

"It is a very easy thing to criticize. In fact, it is very hard to avoid criticizing such a condition as is presented the country in the case of Sergeant Sellers. There may be every reason known to army regulations why Sergeant Sellers has never been able to get any higher. But on the face of reports, we are at a loss to understand why our government will accept the unbroken service of a man for twenty-nine years without the slightest reward save that meager salary of which our nation should be ashamed.

"There is little inspiration offered a black American as he reads the record of Sergeant Sellers. We do not know how long Sergeant Sellers remained in the ranks before he was made sergeant, but judging from the length of service he has given

the country, and the recognition given him for that service, we feel reasonably certain that he has spent the most of his twenty-nine years as a common dough-boy, and will probably spend the rest of his life as a sergeant.

"We cannot see how Uncle Sam can be proud of such a record as he has made in the case of Sergeant Sellers. Surely the government cannot feel proud of the lack of recognition given Sergeant Sellers. Surely Uncle Sam cannot boast of his extravagance, as least so far as Sergeant Sellers is concerned.

"In time of war we are told that this is the country of every American citizen. In time of peace we are told that this is the greatest and biggest country on earth. The Pittsburgh Courier feels that Sergeant Sellers affords Uncle Sam an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the bigness of Uncle Sam's soul in times of peace, while Sergeant Sellers is alive and able to appreciate military honors for military service rendered."

GETS HIGH BERTH IN LEGION

Norfolk Journal + Guide
12-4-26
Vice Commander Of
The Department Of
North Carolina

STEP IN RACE AMITY

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1.—The election of Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, of Raleigh, as Vice Commander of the Department of North Carolina, The American Legion, marks a most progressive step in interracial cooperation. State Commander Paul R. Younts of Charlotte announced the action of the State Executive Committee in selecting Mr. Oxley for the post.

The new vice commander automatically becomes a member of the State Executive Committee. Lieut. Oxley has been commander of the Charles T. Norwood Post 157, The American Legion, located at Raleigh, during the past two years. This organization of Negro veterans was the first Post below the Mason and Dixon line to be granted a charter. The new vice commander has been active throughout the State in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Negro veterans, and this election comes as a recognition of his efforts in this field. During the World War, Lieut. Oxley served as the only Negro Moral Officer on the General Staff, U. S. A., and for three years following the war he was teacher of the Social Sciences at St. Augustine's School, Raleigh. During the past two years Lieut. Oxley has been director of the Bureau of Work Among Negroes, North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

POST

Salem, N.C.

NOV 29 1926

Negro Appointed On Executive Group of Legion

Raleigh, Nov. 29. (AP)—Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, a negro, has been named on the executive committee of the North Carolina department of the American Legion it was learned here today. Lieutenant Oxley is the first negro to be admitted to a place on the governing body of the veterans organization in this state.

The position came with the appointment of Oxley as vice commander of the North Carolina division. He was assigned to the head of B. Section which is the negro division. The appointment was made at Charlotte at the last meeting of the executive committee and Lieutenant Oxley was notified of the action by Commander Paul R. Younts today.

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

Negro Veterans Of Foreign Wars To Organize Post

A group of colored foreign war veterans will meet at 8 o'clock Friday night at the post home of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ninth and Marshall streets, for the purpose of organizing a colored post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in this city.

A large number of colored veterans have been anxious for some time to have their own organization and this meeting will result in applying for a charter for the organization.

There are posts of the colored veterans in Roanoke, Norfolk and other sections of this state and it is expected, with the organization of a like unit in Richmond, this city will have the largest post in the state.

Colored veterans of the army and navy who have seen service in foreign countries and on hostile waters in time of a national emergency are eligible for membership.

Officers of Joseph LeMasurier Post, No. 1426, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will meet the colored veterans and explain the organization, its aims and purposes.

Atchison Kans
Make space
NEGRO LEGION
POST REVIVED

Archie Green Elected Commander at Meeting Held Last Night.

The Murphy-Majors-Sloan post American Legion, composed of Atchison colored men, began to function again last night.

The post, which has been dormant for three or four years, was revived at a meeting held at the office of J. R. Gilman, county clerk, who is executive committeeman of the Kansas Legion for the First congressional district. Mr. Gilman called the meeting, and will report on his success in reorganizing the post at the next meeting of the executive committee, to be held at Topeka in about ten days.

Archie Green was elected commander of the reorganized post in the first election held in four years. He succeeds Virgil Bayless. John Guthrie was elected vice commander; Cornelius Taylor, adjutant; Ben Parker, finance officer; Fred W. Cooper, historian, and Charles Noland, master at arms.

The first meeting of the post since the reorganization last night will be held at Memorial Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, and thereafter the post will meet on the first and third Mondays of each month.

The new officers hope to have the largest membership in the history of the post this year, as many have expressed themselves in favor of joining the reorganized post. There are about 75 negro exservice men in Atchison county, most of whom live in Atchison.

THE EX-SOLDIERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
Composed of Colored American Citizens of the High Type of Its Group.

Hon. Ohio Bell, a Nationally Known American Citizen, is its President, who presented a petition of grievance to Hon. W. W. Brandon, Governor of the State of Alabama. Reads as follows:

Jan. 11, 1926.

Hon. W. W. Brandon,
Governor of the State of Alabama.

Attention:

In accordance with Article 1, and amendment to the Original Constitution of the U. S. A. I have been sent to you by the Ex-Soldiers' Co-operative Association, Inc. Grievances. Numbers of members of the association have been denied by the Board of Registration the said grievances have been going on for two years or more. According to the Code of Alabama, they are not laboring under any of the disabilities that will disqualify them from Registration. Primarily understood. They further understand that Registration is one thing and paying poll tax by February 1 is another reference to their dependent ladies. The ex-soldier man as a member understands that they are exempted from poll tax, inasmuch as the State of Alabama has done this, including the benefits of the Act of the Federal Congress, disbursing millions of dollars with thousands of opportunities within the next 15 or 20 years to more elevate the members of our group and others to help elevate civilization to its fullest capacity, nationally and internationally. We see no reason why that the said Board of Jefferson County should deny us of our Constitutional rights as a Colored American Citizen, we have members in practically all States of the Union, we believe that civilization will not deny civilization and ignorance shall never predominate. We stand ready upon the principles of the enforcement of the Constitution of this our great United States of America, to defend our country, including the State of Alabama. We as representatives of the twenty-five thousand soldiers that left the State of Alabama in time of the World War, including five hundred thousand, more or less, of this our great Union. We stand for no form of Anarchy, Bribery, Conspiracy, including anything that will degrade the principles of our Constitution of the U. S. A. Upon these merits we do not stand for members of our group to represent us on local questions, to elevate civilization, regardless of what position they hold since they did not represent us on the Front Line of the Battle Fields. We regard life sacrifice upon a perpetual foundation as brotherhood to man, we as primary understood constituents ask the co-operation of your constituents, as being Executive Representative of this Association you readily understand as Executive of the State of Alabama, the responsibility. We pray that said grievances as outlined and proposed petition will receive your consideration and speedy reply.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Ohio Bell,
President of the E. C. A. Inc.
Ordered published by
Lewey Jones,
Adjutant for the Association.

—(Adv.)

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 6, 1926

SIX G. A. R. NEGRO VETERANS IN LINE ON MEMORIAL DAY

These and Five Others Are All That Are Left Here of Those Who Answered Lincoln's Call

By Lester A. Walton

Of the 120 veterans of the Civil War who rode in automobiles in this year's Manhattan Memorial Day

parade, six were Negroes. Metaphorically speaking, these half dozen grizzled warriors of another day and time, together with five others, are "the last of the Mohicans."

There are two Negro G. A. R. Posts in New York—the Thaddeus Stevens, No. 255, and the John A. Andrews, No. 234. The first-named has nine surviving members, the latter two. The six to defy the conspiring elements, old age and physical infirmities and take their place in the rapidly-dwindling ranks belong to Thaddeus Stevens Post.

Organized in 1883

Both posts were organized in 1883 by William G. Harris, deceased. First the John A. Andrews, No. 234, with a membership of 300. A few months later the Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, was formed with a numerical strength of little more than 250.

Mounting years have exacted a heavier toll of life than the gods of war. The two posts are almost a memory. One by one the veterans have been fading out of the picture. The living are: Charles W. McKie, Commander; George W. Titus, James H. Emmons, Frederick Douglas, Robert Hosey, Robert Cain, Augustus Bell, Corbin Smith and H. F. Downing of Thaddeus Stevens Post, and Frederick Lewis and John Eaton of John A. Andrews Post.

Commander McKie, who has been living at No. 10 West 133d Street for twenty years, is eighty-two. He was stricken totally blind in the left eye two years ago.

Commander McKie was eighteen when President Lincoln called for the enlistment of 75,000 Negro troops in 1863, which resulted in the participation of some 200,000. He was born in New York. His parents came to the Metropolis in 1843 from Hagerstown, Md. His mother, Caroline Riggs, before marriage, was born free. She was compelled to get papers certifying to that fact before permitted to leave her native State. William McKie, the father, bought his freedom.

"When I joined the 20th U. S. Colored Infantry raised by the Union League Club I was living with my people at No. 6 Clark Street and a pupil at Prof. Charles L. Reason's school at 37th Street and Broadway, the exact number being No. 1337 Broadway," the veteran reminisced. "I enlisted at Lafayette Hall, Broadway and Houston Street, Dec. 1, 1863.

"At the time bitter feeling ran high between those for and against secession from the Union, for although New York was in the North there were many Southern sympathizers here.

Couldn't Get a Band

"New York State flatly refused to include Negro volunteers in its quota of Union soldiers, although Connecticut and Massachusetts each put in

the field two regiments of Negro volunteers and Rhode Island one. When the Union League Club undertook the supervision of raising a Negro regiment here so great was the response to the calls to arms that the 20th and 26th U. S. Colored Infantry were formed and several companies were

sent from New York to make up Connecticut's second regiment.

"Speaking of race prejudice, when the 20th Infantry marched through the city streets for the last time before leaving for the scene of war not a band could be obtained and the War Department had to send one from Governor's Island."

In the two Negro regiments from New York which fought in the Civil War there were a considerable number of enlisted men who formerly lived in the South. In the 20th Infantry it is estimated that 700 were residents of New York City and of towns up-State.

Nine Shinnecock Indians of the tribe to-day living on Southeastern Long Island and having Negro blood, served with the 20th United States Colored Infantry. One of the last acts of Commander McKie before he lost his sight was to assist the second widow of Warren N. Cuffey in securing a pension by identifying a picture of the deceased husband. Although he had not seen his comrade since 1867, when he met him one day downtown, McKie instantly recognized Cuffey's likeness when shown by representatives of the Pension Office.

Since the inception of Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, Commander McKie has always officiated in some prominent position. He has assisted in burying 180 members. Their remains are interred in Greenwood, Cypress Hills, Mount Hope, Evergreen, Woodlawn, Calvary and Mount Olive cemeteries.

The last funeral was held Feb. 7, in a snow storm when Jerome Brown, eighty-six, a highly-respected farmer of Bedford Hills, N. Y., was laid to rest in Union cemetery. Both races attended the services at Antioch Baptist Church. They came from White Plains, Peekskill, Port Chester, Mount Kisco and other neighboring towns. Mourners, in thirty coaches, rode to the grave. In the death of Jerome Brown the post lost its Senior Vice Commander.

On Saturday evening, May 30, in the presence of 2,100 persons, members of Thaddeus Stevens Post were central figures at memorial exercises held in Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Patriotic numbers were sung by the choir. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor, and the Rev. William R. Carter, Negro worker of the Baptist Mission Society.

A collection of \$52 was given the soldiers to defray expenses of riding in

Monday's parade. The two members of the John A. Andrews Post were invited to accompany their nine comrades, but were prevented from accepting on account of the inclement weather.

AMONG THE LAST



Commander CHAS. W. McKie.

Charlotte, N. C.

Negro Post of Legion Elects Officers Here

Officers-elect of the Colonel Charles Young Post, local negro organization of the American Legion, were announced Saturday night, as follows: R. P. Ingram, commander; W. P. Pearson, vice-commander; Bishop Dale, adjutant; William Wheeler, assistant adjutant; S. B. Harris, finance officer; F. E. Pryor, historian; Charles Dowery, chaplain; J. W. Ingram, colorbearer; George Anderson, colorbearer; Wade H. Gist, sergeant-at-arms; Lawrence A. Lewis, chairman of the executive committee.

Officers for the past year included: William K. Harris, commander; W. H. Pearson, vice-commander; A. T. Shelton, vice-commander; Bishop Dale, adjutant; William H. Webb, finance officer; S. B. Harris, historian; R. P. Ingram, chaplain; J. W. Ingram, colorbearer; Weldon H. Phillips, sergeant-at-arms; L. A. Lewis, chairman of the executive committee.

The past commander, William K. Harris, served with the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries and the 24th and 25th Infantries for 30 years. He saw service in the World War.

Soldiers- 1926
Organization of.

Grand Army of the Republic



Post 1042 at Camp Sherman
G. A. R. POST ATTENDS ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT. John Brown Post No. 450, G. A. R., attend-
ed the annual encampment at Des Moines, Iowa, last week. They were entertained during their
encampment by the daughters of veterans. The festivities ended with a big party given by the fac-
ulty of Lincoln High School of Des Moines. The John Brown Post was accompanied by the women's
relief corps. Willis Hickman is commander. i

Soldiers-1926

Regiments, Regular Army.

Take The "24th" Out Of Georgia, Is Cry Of Race Leaders

DR. DISMOND'S OPINION OF THE 24th IN GEORGIA

DR. H. BINGA DISMOND, New York City, formerly in command of the 24th Infantry, stationed at Camp Houston, Tex., from October 1917 to April 1923.

"The presence of dark skins in khaki has and always will ignite Southern prejudice."
"The Twenty-fourth's stay in Georgia is as distastefully unfair to this brave outfit as it is irritating to the Georgians."

"GEORGIA NOT A FIT PLACE"—ASHBIE HAWKINS

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 4, 1926
To The Editor,
The Pgh. Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The centralization of power in the government at Washington as shown in the attempted enforcement of Prohibition, is getting to be a matter of grave concern to great numbers of people who are by no means committed to the contrary doctrine of State's rights. But the power which the Federal government wields in trying to force obedience to the Volstead Law seems to be useless for all other matters where the South is concerned.

Our government can regulate the internal affairs of Hayti, going to the extent of framing its Constitution and dictating the occupant of its presidency. It wields a predominant influence in the governments of a number of South American countries. With the possession of this controlling influence at home and abroad, it nevertheless exhibits a woeful inability to protect its own citizens, its own soldiery, if those citizens and soldiers happen to be Negroes, and if they happen to be anywhere in the South. The last disgraceful exhibition of this impotency is in the case of the 24th Infantry, located at Fort Benning, near Americus, Ga., where as everybody now knows, Private M. Smith, a member of this regiment, was brutally killed by a white man, for no offense whatever, except the color of his skin.

The white man went through the form of a trial in a Georgia Court, and, of course, was acquitted.

The whole matter, a travesty on justice, was fully set forth in the Nation of July 14th, and in other periodicals of the country, the demand being made upon the War De-

partment to remove this noted regiment to some other and more civilized community where less of indignity and brutality will be theirs to endure.

Captain Elbridge Colby is entitled to our thanks for his courageous recital of this great wrong, the N. A. A. C. P. for its efforts at bringing about the removal of these troops from Georgia, and the press for its valued services in calling the Nation's attention to this most recent assault upon one wearing the uniform of the country. Georgia having

spoken through the medium of its courts, the final arbiter in such matters, the Government of the United States even is now powerless to reverse its decision, and punish as he deserves to be, the cowardly murderer of Private Smith, but a great Government cannot and, it is hoped, will not turn a deaf ear to the pleas of those who feel that Americus, Georgia, is not a fit place for training soldiers to protect the honor and the flag of the Nation.

(Signed) W. Ashbie Hawkins.
"CAN'T BE TREATED RIGHT IN GA."—WILLIAMS

August 3, 1926

To the Editor
Pittsburgh Courier,
Dear Sir:

I have noted your newspaper articles in the matter of the Fulbright case and the 24th Infantry now stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia.

I thoroughly agree with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that it is high time that the War Department realized that it is absolutely impossible for a Negro Military Organization to be accorded the respect due such an organization in any part of the Southland. The experiences of the 24th Infantry some years ago in Texas, should have convinced our Department of that fact. I think there should be a determined, organized effort on the part of the twelve million Negroes of this country, to convince the President and Secretary of War of the injustice both to the regiment itself and the Negro Citizenry, as well, to force down the throats of this patriotic company the insults and injustices of the Southland, and that such effort should not cease until this Infantry is stationed

urns out to be a "cry-baby." I guess that is why he hates to give up the sugar tit he has been sucking on these years. But he will have

WHAT HEAD OF MME. C. J. WALKER THINKS ABOUT IT

August 2, 1926.
The Pittsburgh Courier,

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of July 30th, enclosing article which ran in last week's issue of the Pittsburgh Courier with reference to the treatment of our colored soldiers, now located at Americus, Ga.

In reply I wish to thank you for the article. I am of the opinion that the colored people of America have suffered many injustices because they have failed to make a united fight and protest against such wrongs.

The ballot is the only weapon of a free and civilized people and since the Negro largely votes the Republican ticket and since we have a Republican President and a Republican demonstration, a unanimous protest should be sent up by Negro voters throughout the country against the treatment of our soldiers at Americus, Ga., especially in the matter of the cold blooded murder, for it was a cold blooded murder if reports are correct, of Private Smith by the night watchman, E. J. Fullbright.

Negroes should not only protest against the murder, but they should insist that the Twenty-fourth Infantry be removed from this hostile section of the country. We do not think that the morale of a soldier can be maintained if he is insulted and otherwise mistreated by the citizens he is supposed to defend and serve.

There is non greater unit in the American Army than the Twenty-fourth Infantry and we owe it to them and to America to see to it that they are treated like every other unit of the American Army.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) F. B. Ransom, Atty.,
Mgr. Madam C. J. Walker Mfg. Co.

Captain Colby

Captain Elbridge Colby, assigned to the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, did a courageous thing recently when he caused to be published in the "Nation" an account of the wanton and brutal murder of Private M. Smith, of the 24th Infantry, last year.

In Georgia, native home of the Ku Klux Klan, where freedom of speech and freedom of the press, are not only required, even for a regular army, but to take the part of a colored man against even a white criminal.

It is possible that the white people of that community will ostracize Captain Colby. It will be intimated to him, not once, but many times, that he has Negro blood or that he is a "Negro lover," or that he is one of these "damned Yankees down here trying to reform the south."

So it happens that those of us who know the south are not surprised that all answers to Captain Colby's article assume the form of condemning him or defending the south instead of debating the issue.

There is for example, the complaint of Major James A. Fort, of Americus, Ga., filed against Captain Colby with the commanding general at Fort Benning. His complaint alleges that Colby was disrespectful to civil authority, second, that he published a disrespectful and contemptuous article concerning the state of Georgia; third, that his article was a mischievous political activity.

These three charges sum up the whole letter of Major Fort.

Look at them through and through and turn them inside out and there isn't even the slightest intimation anywhere in them that states that the facts in Captain Colby's article are incorrect.

LEADERS CONTINUE PROTEST

"I congratulate anybody, black or white, who succeeds in escaping from the Ku Klux belt." This statement was made by H. L. Mencken, famous editor of the "American Mercury," in reply to a request from The Pittsburgh Courier asking his views anent the late Georgia scandal.

Within the last seven days The Pittsburgh Courier has received a number of additional statements from men and women in various parts of the country, expressing full support of the paper's stand in relation to the removal of the 24th Infantry from Americus, Ga. The burden of these statements continue to favor the removal, although an editor of one of the largest magazines in this country has said that he believes it "unfortunate to admit that Negro soldiers could not safely be maintained in any part of this country."

One of the most prominent lawyers and statesmen in the East blames the infamous treatment accorded Negroes in general on the treachery of Negro leaders, and hints that any political leader who assumes the defense of a body such as the 24th Infantry runs the risk of political suicide.

Two very prominent officers in the United States Army have stated that, no matter what their personal feelings may be, they cannot speak for publication in this matter.

A prominent minister says that the atmosphere of the South kills every soldiery qualification of the Negro.

The story of the murder of Private M. Smith and the farcical trial which his murderer received, ending in the latter's acquittal, has excited the ire of the entire South to the point where serious talk of attempting to relieve Colby of his command has been made.

Memories of the Brownsville affair, in which a score of race soldiers

were dishonorably discharged from the 25th Infantry in 1906 because of alleged assault on whites, have been recalled, as well as the infamous treatment of our soldiers in that memorable case.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER AND THE AMERICAN PREJUDICE

The experiences of the 24th Infantry in Texas have not been forgotten by the public. The same regiment now stationed at Camp Benning, Georgia, is coming in for a good share of public attention on account of similar circumstances, if not a similarly tragic episode. In point, one Private M. Smith was shot down by a white Georgian some months ago.

It is alleged that this was done in practically cold blood and nothing more than the acquittal of the man and the disarming of the members of the outfit was done about it. The War Department is investigating the case with a view to seeing that justice is done. In the meantime, the opinion is growing that this colored outfit should be moved to a place where prejudice is less rabid to save the feelings of those Americans who do not like to see the Negro in military uniform and to save the 24th Infantry from the constant humiliation likely to result from this and like episodes.

But why is it that the American Negro is obnoxious in the uniform of the country that is trying to make him a patriotic citizen?

It would seem that when a man is patriotic enough to offer his life to protect the honor of his country, the government of that country would in turn offer him protection from insults and violence when they are incited from no other cause than that he is black and, because of this, he must be kept reminded that justice and equality under the law are impossible for his hopes, whatever the sacrifices made to guarantee the national honor and protection.

We wonder sometimes if the American conscience is really so callous as to feel no sense of shame internally, or, if it is possible for it to develop a pure sense of honor unqualified by traditional assumptions—if, after knowing that the treatment of the Negro is flagrantly unfair, unjust, unreasonable, there is any honest desire to be square; and if there would ever develop enough of national moral courage to face the situation frankly without the stimulus of incidents that threaten industrial or political crises.

Superiority is never proven nor impressed by unfairness in any game, whether it be a game for recreation, politics or life. Superiority is proven by giving rather than by taking advantage of an assumed inferior, and those who play the game unfairly either doubt their ability to hold their own against an assumed inferior or doubt the correctness of their assumption.

The only difference between poor sportmanship and cowardice is a matter of degrees measured in terms of the earnestness and the reality of the strife.

It seems that there should be very little of either in the army and the fact that evidences of it appear in this connection indicates that the country is shot through with a vile prejudice that stains its national glory in the eyes of the world beyond its power to conceive and comprehend.

But the Negro has patiently and valiantly dragged himself through a situation that looked anything but hopeful. Under it all, he has developed a dependable patriotism, an unbaffling courage and a power of endurance for hardships and tolerance for insults to a degree unequalled by any people similarly situated and circumstanced.

Observations

ARMY "JUSTICE" IN GEORGIA

Turmoil has ensued in southern Georgia as a result of an article that appeared in the New York Nation of Nov. 14, entitled "Justice in Georgia." The text of this article follows:

In the town of Americus, Ga., there is temporarily quartered a portion of Company K, 24th Infantry (Colored), of the regular army. These dough-boys have left their rifles and soldierly equipment many miles away and are temporarily in Americus to dig iron pipe out of the site of the now abandoned Southern field for transport and reinstallation in Fort Benning, where the wooden water mains are rotting away.

On Sept. 1 of last year, a white night watchman in a lumber yard had his "dinner" brought at about 10 o'clock by his wife and child. They came down a street through the Negro section of the town, past a crowd of Negroes congregated in front of a dance hall; as far as can be discovered they were not molested or accosted in any way. About an hour later, the family of three walked up the street, on a sidewalk eight feet ten inches wide. On the curb, with his back to the sidewalk, talking to another Colored soldier of the same regiment, stood Private Smith, known as one of the best-dressed and best-behaved men in the 24th Infantry. He was wearing the uniform of the United States army. The night watchman, named E. J. Fulbright, kicked him from behind in that part of the anatomy usually employed for seating purposes, kicked him into the road, and exclaimed, "Get off the sidewalk." The sidewalk, you will recall, was eight feet ten inches wide. The kicker declares that the soldier turned and said: "Who's going to make me?" Six other witnesses declared that Smith said nothing. In any event, Smith was unarmed. He made no threatening gesture. And yet Night Watchman Fulbright drew a gun and shot the soldier dead on the spot.

Although the offender was indicted, he was not kept in jail in spite of the charge of murder against him. Three months later came the trial. The general argument for the defense was to the effect that the jury knew the law and knew they were sworn to defend the law, and that any southern gentleman would have done the same as did the kindly family man named Fulbright. Great stress was laid on the fact that this was a "northern nigger" hailing from Montclair, N. J. A Mr. Fort, serving as attorney for the defense, recited the events of the years from 1860 to 1865 with many oratorical flourishes. He even referred with tender feelings to "our sainted and beloved commander, General Robert E. Lee."

Late in November another Colored soldier had visited his permanent station at Fort Benning and while there had stolen an army automatic. At the time of the Fulbright trial he was in custody of the sheriff for carrying concealed weapons, and was also awaiting trial by a court-martial for the pilfering of the pistol. Neither

he nor his offense had anything to do with the Fulbright case. Yet, because the prosecution might emphasize the fact that Company K at Americus was unarmed and doing fatigue work, he was brought into court by the sheriff and seated near the jury, with the automatic dangling conspicuously. His name was not mentioned. No apparent reason existed for his appearance in that court at that time except a desire to prejudice the jury.

The proceedings of the court were signalized by the tremendous amount of chewing and spitting of tobacco that went on, and by the fact that all windows were kept tightly closed, just as if there were a law in Georgia that courts must suffocate justice with foul air.

Some officers of the army, legal advisers and high commanders of the killed soldier, came to court to listen to the proceedings, wearing the uniform which all officers are supposed to wear when on duty. Their uniforms brought forth many a slurring remark about "these damned northern officers." It was observed by persons present that the watchman accused of murdering the soldier had an intelligence and an appearance far below that of the average Negro soldier in the army. It was thought by some that the neat and soldierly appearance of Private Smith might possibly have been the provocation of the attack.

The verdict? Is there any question

Navy Register)

that an attack upon a Negro soldier would result—in such a court and in such a community and in such a state—in anything but an acquittal?

(As a supplementary fact it might be added that the soldier under arrest for having the pistol later received, it is said, four years on the chain gang, his conviction having taken place between the date of the writing of the article quoted above and the date of publication.)

For five years, S. Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris and now editor of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun, has assailed abuses and prejudices and injustices in his native state. As a result, he was this year awarded the Pulitzer prize for distinguished public service. His difficulties and his achievement were written up in detail in the July issue of The Forum by Thomas Boyd, author of "Through the Wheat," and in the August issue of The American Mercury by a resident of Columbus, a Mr. Charles F. Pekor, Jr. Mr. Harris was immediately assailed by editors in neighboring cities and accused of seeking publicity and favor with northern editors at the price of besmirching his own state.

Just at this stage of the game, the New York Nation printed the "Justice in Georgia" article, which had been written in December immediately after the trial and accepted for publication by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard just prior to that gentleman's death. The facts therein set forth

were secured from officers who attended the Fulbright trial and, it is said, are vouched for by them. The article, as can be seen, studiously refrained from such sweeping generalizations as to Georgia illiteracy, prejudice and stupidity as characterized the Boyd and Pekor articles. The editor of the Americus Times-Recorder probably saw the Nation article as reprinted in his exchange copy of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun. He devoted practically his entire editorial page to an answer and an attempt to contradict the facts of the article. In emphatic language, he accused the army officer, Captain Colby, of defaming the state of Georgia, and announced that steps were being taken through proper legal and military channels to secure punishment for what he considered conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

At the same time, Mr. James A. Fort of Americus wrote to the commanding officer at Fort Benning charging the author of the Nation article with disrespect of civil authority, with disrespect and contempt of a sovereign state, and with pernicious political activity. The last charge was based largely upon the fact that Mr. Fort had received a letter from Iowa City referring to the subject. This letter was transmitted to the local press by the writer. The editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun reprinted on his editorial page the entire series of articles and editorials in the controversy. The editor of the Columbus Ledger published at the end of that week a vigorous attack on the Pekor and Colby articles and on the Enquirer-Sun and its Pulitzer prize editor for not assailing the writers of all three articles. He also made a public demand for trial of the military writer by court-martial.

In the meanwhile, northern agencies took the issue up and stated that they would petition congress for the removal of the 24th infantry from the state of Georgia.

In December, while the discussion of the trial and its conduct was rife, a prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ga., known as one of the best, if not the best, criminal pleader in that part of the country expressed an opinion, saying that he felt that the army was too prone to let itself be trampled on and criticized, and that when civilians attack the service, its policies or its personnel, the army should strike back in self-defense. It has been said that the article in question was written in accordance with this advice from that lawyer, who is well known as an able defense counsel in military as well as civilian courts. Such an attempt to expose an apparently clear injustice, would of course cause resentment on the part of those people whom the truth would hurt if given "pitiless publicity." But, it is hoped that the army elsewhere will wield the weapons of free speech to defend itself against unwarranted contumely on the part of neighboring communities.

N. A. A. C. P. Sends Message to the President Asking For Action in Case of Soldier Murdered in Georgia and Removal of 24th From Camp There

A letter addressed to President Coolidge was made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue today, in which the President is urged "first, that such steps as are possible be taken by you to bring adequate punishment to the 24th Infantry who removed from Georgia to a more civilized community where decency and justice are more prevalent than appears to be the case at Americus, Georgia."

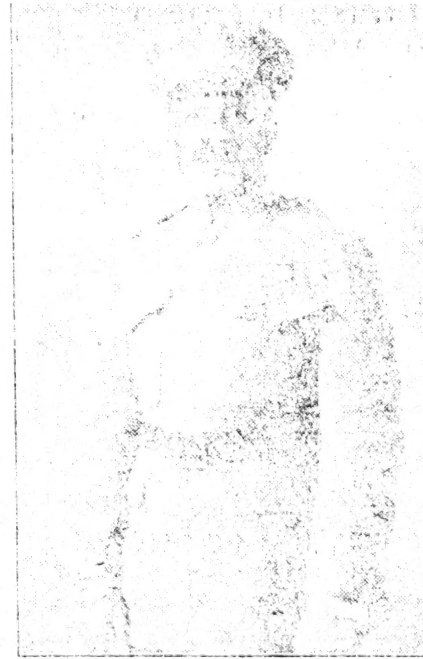
The Advancement Association made these requests upon publication of an article in The Nation of July 14th, written by Captain Elbridge C. Taylor, who is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Association's letter to President Coolidge cites "that on September 1st last year a white watchman passed through the Negro section of Americus with his wife and child. None of them were molested or accosted in any fashion, but this night watchman by the name of E. J. Fulbright, without cause kicked Private Smith, known as one of the best behaved and best dressed men in the 24th Infantry. Before any threats or hostile gestures were made Fulbright drew his revolver and killed Private Smith in cold blood."

The letter further points out although Fulbright was indicted, charged with murder, he was not kept in jail. Three months later he was given a parol trail at which irrelevant and prejudicial matter was injected into the case by the defense attorneys with the result that Fulbright was acquitted. The Advancement Association's letter to the President ended in these words:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People submits a query to you as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy if the uniform of the United States Army is of any avail in protecting a soldier of the United States if that soldier's skin is black and he happens to be in Georgia. We are convinced we are making no over statement when we assert that such an outrageous tragedy can do nothing but deepen the despair of colored citizens when such a situation is revealed."

"We are taking the liberty of requesting, first, that such steps as are possible be taken by you to effect adequate punishment of Fulbright, and second that the 24th Infantry be removed from Georgia to a more civilized community where decency and justice are more prevalent than appears to be the case at Americus, Ga. This ill-treatment of men of the 24th Infantry be removed from Georgia. As far back as 1922 an investigator from this Association, a former Army Officer, found that upon being sent to Americus practically every soldier of the 1st and 2nd Battalion of the 24th Infantry was disarmed; the 3rd Battalion having never been armed since being sent to Georgia in December, 1921. Our investigator also

learned that the Commanding Officer, Colonel Nicklin had stated in his first address to the men of the 24th Infantry that they would be called 'damned niggers' by the white soldiers as a matter of habit but they could not resent it. Colonel Nicklin also in the same address told these soldiers that they must remember that they were Negroes in Georgia and that they need not expect to be treated as they were accustomed to being treated at other posts at which they had been stationed. These matters were brought to the attention of the late John W. Weeks, then secretary of War, and there was some amelioration of the situation but most of the conditions all of which are not detailed acted upon have continued to this day. The 24th Infantry has had a long and honorable record and a continuation of such ill-treatment may we fear cause still further trouble which can be avoided by prompt action on the part of the authorities."



SGT. MASTER GEO. JOHNSON now a resident of Pasadena, Cal., and lately retired from the U. S. service, was born in Glendale, Ohio. He served in the service in Cincinnati, and served in the 24th Infantry, 9th Cal., and 24th Infantry. He served overseas in the 24th Infantry. He retired after more than 20 years continuous service.



MRS. MAE REESE JOHNSON. Wife of Sgt. Geo. Johnson, is a graduate of Clark University and taught school in Bessemer, Ala., after which she visited Honolulu, China, Japan and the Philippines. She is a sister of Mrs. Peyton Allen, of this city.

MOVE THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

The Negro soldiers have always had unpleasant experiences in the south. It is not difficult to understand the hostility against colored soldiers when it is remembered that of all the things which the south hates, it hates most a fighting Negro. It is only necessary to refer to Brownsville and the Houston riots to revive unhappy memories of conflicts between Negro soldiers and the southern south. It is all right to have Negro soldiers in the south, if their hands are not tied. If they are in charge of colored officers or sympathetic white officers, they can take care of themselves. But to have them there with empty guns and doing all possible to arouse the red-necks and clay-eaters without being able to cool that southern indignation and defend themselves against persecution—is inexcusable and unjust. One of two things should be done: The Twenty-fourth Infantry should either be free to protect itself, manned by colored and sympathetic white officers, or else it should be moved to territory where patriotism and soldierly character are appreciated and honored. Since the former is highly improbable, we advocate the latter.

MYSTERY IN REPORT OF MOVE FOR NEGRO OFFICERS IN 369th Men In Regiment Unaware of Movement or Identity of Caller of Meeting

The reported distribution of a circular letter calling for a meeting on September 27 to devise plans for securing an all Negro officer personnel for the 369th Infantry has stirred up an agitation which was in action about a year ago, but which, it was thought, had entirely died out.

Diligent inquiry and investigation has failed to disclose the responsible movers in the matter and questioning of various of the present colored officers and enlisted men of the regiment reveals, according to their replies, a total lack of knowledge of any such movement.

More Colored Officers Now.

The present regimental commander, Col. William A. Taylor, has been more considerate of the colored aspirants for commissions in the regiment, and

it is reported that at present the colored officers outnumber the whites. Col. Taylor assumed command in April, 1925, succeeding Col. Arthur Little, who had served as a captain and a major under Col. William Hayward in the "Old 15th" (the 369th A. E. F.) and its successor, the present 369th, N. Y. N. G.

Just what the present agitation means and what it will amount to cannot be judged from the meager information available. According to regimental officers, there has been no dissatisfaction under the present regime, as Col. Taylor has recognized the desire of colored aspirants by increasing the number of colored officers by at least 50 per cent.

Attributed To Radicals.

Some of those familiar with the regiment attribute the rumored agitation to a few unwise radicals who do not represent the real feeling of the men. The opinion is advanced by some that for the present, at least, a mixed officer personnel is for the best interest of the regiment. Later, perhaps, said one well-informed citizen, as colored officers develop proficiency and gain experience, such a movement might be successfully launched, but it is hardly feasible at the present time.

Col. Taylor is quoted as saying that some of the men who served overseas seem to be of the opinion that their world war experiences is in itself sufficient to warrant their being advanced over men who were thoroughly prepared, but had not gone overseas. He declined to particularize as to the identity of the disgruntled men.

Soldiers - 1926

Regiments Regular Army.

ASK COOLIDGE TO MOVE 24TH FROM BENNING

Wanton Murder Of Infan-
tryman At Americus Ga.,
Cited As Cause

GA. COURTS ACQUIT
WHITE MURDERER

U. S. Army Officers In Court
Referred To As "Damned
Northerners"

Walter White, Asst.
Secretary National Asso.
Advancement of Colored
People, wired the follow-
ing statement to the Afro
today:
"We have addressed
letter to President Cool-
idge and Secretary of
War demanding first gov-
ernment action against
slayer of a United States
soldier and second:
"Removal of 24th In-
fantry from Fort Benning
to a more civilized com-
munity."

NEW YORK—President
Coolidge and the War De-
partment will be asked to
move the 24th Infantry
from Fort Benning, Ga.

This action will be taken as the
result of the wanton murder of Pri-
vate M. Smith, a member of Com-
pany K, and the resulting acquittal
of E. J. Fulbright, white, the slay-
er.

Although the murder took place

Just how much privilege a mar-
is due just because he pays a wo-
man's rent has probably never been
decided but the fact that it does not
give him the right to beat her when-
ever he feels like it was decided
by the Magistrate in the Northwes-
tern, Saturday.

William Johnson, 502 W. Preston
street, was doing just that thing for
Miss Bessie Slocum, 519 Greenwill-
ow street. Miss Slocum did not
live in the same house with her
boy friend but he felt that regard-
less of where she lived as long as
he paid the landlord he was going
to boss that house. He tried to ex-
ercise his authority Friday night,
and when the woman objected he
used his fists to good effect.

A badly bruised face aroused the
Magistrate's ire and he sent John-
son to the House of Correction for
six months. And according to po-
lice records, Mr. Johnson had just
finished serving 60 days one week
before.

His Thoughts
Were Expensive

It was Sunday and Chester Jones
had money, an automobile and was
aching to take a long ride out in
the country. When a man has
money and an automobile there isn't
much use of driving out in the
country unless he has a girl, espe-
cially on Sunday.

Jones went to find a lady friend
and finally ran across Miss Victoria
Coates. He asked her to jump in
and go along but she said "No sir."
She had been out riding with Jones
in the country before and on Sun-
day too. He insisted. She resist-
ed.

Jones did hate women resisting
him. He tried to take her anyhow,
that's why he never got out of
town. A policeman happened along
and you know the rest.

"Judge," said the young woman,
"he said he would take me out on
the railroad track and kill me if I
didn't go with him."

"There has been so much killing
in this district lately that I am go-
ing to fine him \$10 just for think-
ing it," concluded the Magistrate.

Justice in Georgia

By ELBRIDGE COLBY

IN the town of Americus, Georgia, there is temporarily
quartered a portion of Company K, 24th Infantry (col-
ored), of the regular army. These doughboys have left
their rifles and soldierly equipment many miles away and
are temporarily in Americus to dig iron pipe out of the
site of the now-abandoned Southern Field for transport and
reinstallation in Fort Benning, where the wooden water
mains are rotting away.

On September first of last year a white night watch-
man in a lumberyard had his "dinner" brought at about
ten o'clock by his wife and child. They came down a street
through the Negro section of the town, past a crowd of
Negroes congregated in front of a dance hall; as far as can
be discovered they were not molested or accosted in any
way. About an hour later, the family of three walked up
the street, on a sidewalk eight feet ten inches wide. On
the curb, with his back to the sidewalk, talking to another
colored soldier of the same regiment, stood Private Smith,
known as one of the best-dressed and best-behaved men in
the 24th Infantry; he was wearing the uniform of the
United States Army. The night watchman, named E. J.
Fulbright, kicked him from behind in that part of the
anatomy usually employed for seating purposes, kicked him
into the road, and exclaimed: "Get off the sidewalk." The
sidewalk, you will recall, was eight feet ten inches wide.
The kicker declares that the soldier turned and said:
"Who's going to make me?" Six other witnesses declared
that Smith said nothing. In any event, Smith was un-
armed. He made no threatening gesture. And yet night
watchman Fulbright drew a gun and shot the soldier dead
on the spot.

Although the offender was indicted he was not kept
in jail in spite of the charge of murder against him.
Three months later came the trial. The general argu-
ment for the defense was to the effect that the jury knew
the law and knew they were sworn to defend the law, and
that any Southern gentleman would have done the same as
did the kindly family man named Fulbright. Great stress
was laid on the fact that this was a "Northern nigger" hail-
ing from Montclair, New Jersey. A Mr. Fort, serving as
attorney for the defense, recited the events of the years
from 1860 to 1865 with many oratorical flourishes. He
even referred with tender feelings to "our sainted and
beloved commander, General Robert E. Lee."

Late in November another colored soldier had visited
his permanent station at Fort Benning and while there had
stolen an army automatic. At the time of the Fulbright
trial he was in custody of the sheriff for carrying concealed
weapons, and was also awaiting trial by a court martial for
the pilfering of the pistol. Neither he nor his offense had
anything to do with the Fulbright case. Yet, because the
prosecution might emphasize the fact that Company K
at Americus was unarmed and doing fatigue work, he was

brought into court by the sheriff and seated near the jury,
with the automatic dangling conspicuously. His name was
not mentioned. No apparent reason existed for his appear-
ance in the court at that time except a prejudice
the jury.

The proceedings of the court were named by the
surreptitious, stealthy chatter in the trade winds. Filomena
was always squat. Indeed, the women of the South Seas
have such round figures that only a person occupied with
such speculation would be apt to notice much change in
them in pregnancy.

One night at midnight the head girl among the native
apprentice nurses, a pretty, yellow wench called Luisa,
came to me on the pretense of taking my temperature;
saying laughing beneath her breath, "M'am, das berry fonce
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that the watchman accused of murdering the soldier had
an intelligence and an appearance far below that of the
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attack.

ASK COOLIDGE TO MOVE 24TH FROM BENNING

Wanton Murder Of Infantryman At Americus Ga., Cited As Cause

GA. COURTS ACQUIT WHITE MURDERER

U. S. Army Officers In Court Referred To As "Dammed Northerners"

Walter White, Asst. Secretary National Asso. Advancement of Colored People, wired the following statement to the Afro today: *Have addressed letter to President Coolidge and Secretary of War demanding first government action against slayer of a United States soldier and second, the removal of 24th Infantry from Fort Benning to a more civilized community."*

NEW YORK—President Coolidge and the War Department will be asked to move the 24th Infantry from Fort Benning, Ga.

This action will be taken as the result of the wanton murder of Private M. Smith, a member of Company K, and the resulting acquittal of E. J. Fulbright, white, the slayer.

Just how much privilege a man is due just because he pays a woman's rent has probably never been decided but the fact that it does not give him the right to beat her when ever he feels like it was decided by the Magistrate in the Northwest, Saturday.

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7-14-26

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Thousands Give Gallant 369th Welcome Back To Harlem After 2 Weeks Stay At Camp Smith, Peekskill, For Training

National Guard Commander, Gen. Haskell, Warm In Praise Of Harlem's Own Soldier Boys and of Harlemites Who Visited the Camp in Larger Numbers Than Others

Although reaching the 125th street railroad station more than an hour earlier than had been announced in last week's Age, the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., successor to the famous "Old 15th New York," the "Hell Fighters" of the late World War, was given an ovation on its homecoming from Camp Smith, Peekskill, where it had just completed an annual required tour of field training that carried Harlemites of the late World War, was and the enthusiastic welcomes given our soldier boys on their return from war scarred France.

There was a considerable group of citizens at the station, and they formed an escort of honor, preceding the regiment in its march to the home armory on 143rd street, led by Capt. Matthew Boutte, himself a World War veteran, having served on Gen. Pershing's staff as an intelligence officer. The line of march, through 125th street to Seventh avenue, to 145th street to Lenox avenue, then down to 143rd street, was lined by thousands of the citizenry, who thronged the pavements and occupied points of vantage at windows and on roof tops. And the people were as vociferous as they were numerous.

Band Is Fine Organization.

The regimental band, under leadership of Lieut. Jacob Porter, evidently enthused by the enthusiastic reception, played as though inspired, notwithstanding that they had for two weeks been almost constantly on the job from 5 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night. They played everything in the repertoire except "Here come my babies now," and it was the consensus of opinion among the glad onlookers that the 369th band is one of the best military bands in the State.

An escort of mounted police headed the column, which detrained at 11.40 a. m., instead of 1 p. m., and incidentally there were many disappointed citizens who reached the station too

late to join in the welcoming demonstration.

The proudest man in the marching line, to all appearances, was Col. Wm. A. Taylor, the commanding officer. He bore himself with becoming dignity, but the pride he felt in his men and the splendid record they had made in camp was plainly evidenced by his manner.

Praised by Gen. Haskell.

That he had good reason for this feeling of pride was evidenced at the armory when, before breaking ranks, Col. Taylor read a letter he had received from Major General William N. Haskell, commander, New York National Guard, in which the head of the state organization declared that the 369th had surpassed, in a number of ways, any other regiment of the state militia.

Gen. Haskell said that in point of conduct the 369th was the best of the regiments which had been in camp; that its efficiency was of the highest, and that the commander of the National Guard had no unit under his command of which he was prouder than the 369th. A high compliment was paid to the citizens of Harlem who had visited the camp during the 369th tour of duty. Gen. Haskell was especially complimentary in referring to their decorum, and he added that the gathering of visitors for the Sunday, September 12, military display, was the largest Camp Smith had ever seen. There were 394 automobiles parked in the camp on this occasion, not including buses and other public conveyances.

It Is Now Major Nearon.

A feature that contributed much to the esprit du corps of the organization was the hospitality of the various officers' mess extended to Col. Taylor and Major Jackson, senior battalion commander. At some time during the two weeks period, Col. Taylor and Major Jackson were

breakfast, luncheon or dinner guests of each group of officers in their particular mess hall.

A promotion that was popularly acclaimed was the winning of his majority by Dr. Fitz Nearon, captain in Medical Detachment. It is now Major Nearon and in command of the Medical Corps. His record as health officer during the camp tour was of the best and won him warm praise from his fellow officers.

After arrival at the armory, the men were lined up for an interview with the paymaster, who handed them over the "bucks" they were entitled to for the two weeks' military service, after which they happily and wearily wended their way to the homes and firesides they had left a fortnight earlier.

"Deeds Of Daring"

History of 25th Infantry To Be Published by firm in this City.

"Deeds of Daring" will be the title of a book giving the history of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry United States Army, which is to appear from the press in the near future. It is claimed that this history will be simple, direct, unique and attractive narrative stressing and emphasizing deeds of bravery of which the entire race should be justly proud. The information comes that the work has been compiled and written by a careful, competent, painstaking author, in the person of Captain John H. Nankiville. The book is said to be highly descriptive, graphically written, fully illustrated with cuts and photographs of men, places and events and that it will be rightly entitled to a place in the library of every American citizen who is interested in the Military achievements of his country. A number of Tennesseans from various sections of the State make up and belong to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry. Rev. Louis A. Carter, Chaplain of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, who is said has been promoted to the rank of Major and who for some years pastored one of the Baptist Churches at Knoxville, is among the Tennesseans connected with the Regiment.

It is understood that this publication will be printed and finished at the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant, this city and that the author will authorize the disposition of this book through this Nashville Firm. Already inquiries concerning the "Deeds of

Daring" have begun to come in and the prediction is, that it will have an unusual circulation.

TENTH CAVALRY CELEBRATES

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.—The Tenth Cavalry celebrated its 60th anniversary Wednesday, 8-7-26. Leading citizens from all parts of the country were invited to the celebration.

It's Up To Cal

If President Coolidge desires the War Department to investigate the murder of Private Smith, Company K, 25th Infantry, at Americus, Georgia, before he takes action upon the N. A. A. C. P. request to see that the slayer is punished and to have the regiment removed to a more civilized community. No one can find particular fault with this method of procedure.

Even without investigation, however, there ought to be no doubt in the president's mind that our four colored regiments in the regular army ought to be removed to posts in the more civilized states where the sentiment of the community is favorable to them and where it will not be necessary for them to be deprived of their arms.

Certainly the president knows of Brownsville and Houston, Texas. In both of these cities portions of the 24th Infantry were quartered, deprived of their arms in the midst of an unfriendly and even hostile community. In both cases occurred series of humiliating and harrassing incidents in which soldiers were beaten, imprisoned, or victims of violent discrimination.

Eventually their fellows goaded to sudden and frenzied action took vengeance upon the community.

As the result in the Brownsville case a large group of the 24th Infantry were dismissed without honor by President Roosevelt. In the Houston case 19 men were hanged without right of appeal to the president and 54 imprisoned serving life and long time sentences.

The 24th Infantry quartered at Columbus and Americus, Ga., are serving without arms. The brutal murder of Private Smith is but one of the indignities and humiliations to which they have been subjected. Eventually they will be goaded to retaliation.

When and if that time comes, the responsibility will be placed, and rightly, directly at the door of the president. If he or the War depart-

ment can show one good sound reason why these men should be kept in an unfriendly community to this time they have failed to present it.

The Philadelphia Public Journal recalls that when a sergeant of the 25th Infantry was falsely imprisoned at Key West, Fla., in 1918 and an attempt made to lynch him, President McKinley wired the governor of Florida,

"Release Sergeant Blank, 25th Infantry, at once now confined at Key West, or the state of Florida will be placed under military law and discipline."

The country would like to see this kind of spirit manifested by President Coolidge in this situation.

General Congratulates 24th Infantry Ball Team

Associated Negro Press
FORT BENNING, Ga., Sept. 22.—The commanding officer of the Twenty-fourth infantry has received a letter from General Edgar T. Collins giving much praise to the infantry because of the success of its baseball teams in winning the Fort championship. The record of the teams entitles the regiment to permanent possession of the Spalding trophy and possession for one year of the Cowly trophy.

The general letter concludes: "The 24th Infantry may well be proud of its ball team. It not only plays good baseball, but individually and collectively the members of the team invariably present a fine example of clean sportsmanlike conduct on the ball diamond. For its unfailing exhibition of these latter admirable qualities the team and the regiment are to be commended as well as congratulated."

Soldiers—1926

Regiments, Regular Army

25th Infantry Given High Rating

At Recent Inspection at Huachuca

By Nogales Correspondent

By Arizona Times Press Service

NOGALES.—The 25th Infantry again received an excellent rating as a result of the recent inspection by the Corps Area Commander at Fort Huachuca. Although extracts from the report cannot be obtained at this time it is understood that the regiment was rated satisfactory on the whole and showed a marked improvement in certain departments since last year.

Col. Dougherty, in an interview granted The Bullet, expressed great pleasure at the satisfactory conclusion to the training year.

"I am more than pleased with the conduct of the regiment while at Fort Huachuca and I am especially pleased with the rating which the regiment has received in the recent inspection. We were not rated unsatisfactory in one single subject and in many subjects we received a rating superior to the one given us last year."

Eighty U. S. Army Men Have Service Totaling 2,000 Years

WASHINGTON—Eighty men of the 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry, who have given a total of more than 2,000 years' service to the Army, lined up before Senator Ralph Cameron of Arizona recently, at a review at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The Senator was impressed by the long service of many men of the two regiments and asked all with more than 20 years to their credit to step out.

When he questioned the four score who replied he found there was an average of more than 25 years' service in the group.

CASE OF SLAIN 24TH SOLDIER IS REOPENED

Action Taken At Americus, Georgia. Under Orders of War Department

NO WORD ABOUT REMOVING TROOPS

Soldiers Still Handle Pick And Shovel. Half Day Drill Weekly

AMERICUS, GA.—(Special) Under order of the Secretary of War, the Fulbright case has been reopened.

Fulbright, a white nightwatchman shot and brutally killed Private M. Smith, of the 24th Infantry after he had kicked him off the sidewalk last year.

The case was brought to the attention of the country by Captain Bainbridge Colby, white, assigned to the regiment here who described the murder as "brutal" and unwarranted and theatrical as a "farce" in an article given wide publicity recently in the New York Nation.

Want 24th Moved

Residents here do not contemplate seriously the N. A. A. C. P. request that the 24th Infantry be removed to a more civilized community because of the amount of laboring work to be done here at Fort Benning and the dislike of white troops for this kind of work.

The 24th Infantry is doing little else except manual labor and has been so employed ever since its

assignment to this post. There is only one-half day's drill each week and the regiment has been relieved of firearms at other times.

Captain Colby

Vain efforts are being made to have Captain Colby tried for violation of certain articles of war when as a matter of fact no such articles of war exist. Back of these charges are Major Fort, white, commander at Americus, Ga., and M. Eve, a white editor and chairman of the interracial commission.

A charge of "conduct unbecoming an Officer" could not be sustained because the offense would have to involve moral turpitude in an official capacity, directly connected with his military status.

62nd Article

It is possible that Major Fort referred to the 62nd Article which prohibits an officer from using disrespectful or contemptuous words against the President, Vice-President, The Secretary of War, or the Governor or Legislature of any State, Territory or Possession of the United States in which he is quartered.

That article, however, is not applicable, for it would have to be proved that the person offended holds office as described about, that the disrespect was personal, and that the words actually constituted disrespect. Of course, whether the use of the disrespect is justified or not is immaterial. But it is, generally speaking, realized here that to try Capt. Colby under so flimsy a charge would be to establish a precedent wholly undesirable and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States involving free speech.

Soldiers-1926

Regiments, Regular Army

Senior Major William H. Jackson Commands 369th at Camp Drill

First Time in History of Regiment White Commander
Has Turned Unit Over to Negro Officer—

100 Over Federal Quota

For the first time in the history of the 369th Infantry of the New York National Guard, the white commander, Colonel William A. Taylor, turned the regiment over to a Negro officer, Senior Major William H. Jackson, for regimental drill and review. Sunday morning at Camp Smith, at Peekskill, where the unit is in camp, about two thousand visitors were on hand and loudly cheered Major Jackson as he and other members of the colonel's staff rode from the field.

Also for the first time in the history of the 369th, all companies of the regiment were federalized, the entire unit having 100 men over the federal quota.

Major General William M. Haskell, commander of the State National Guard, will review the regiment today. The boys will return to the city Sunday.

Regimental services of worship were held Sunday morning by Captain A. C. Garner, chaplain, and pastor of Grace Congregational Church. In the afternoon a concert was given by the band, under direction of Leader Jake Porter, warrant officer.

Last year the 369th, while the youngest military unit in the state, carried off most of the camp honors, and the same thing is expected this year. The camp was spotlessly clean, the meals good and what is more important, the deportment of the soldiers was seemingly excellent.

Since the regiment has been under command of Colonel Taylor several colored officers have been promoted and as many more commissioned from the ranks after attending the Officers' Training School conducted by the regiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C. POST
JULY 14, 1926

NEGRO ARMY RESERVES WILL GO INTO TRAINING

Two Regiments Ordered to
Camp Devens From July
24 to August 7.

30 OFFICERS FROM HERE

Active duty training at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., was announced last night by Maj. West A. Hamilton, for the 428th infantry, colored reserve regiment, July 24 to August 7. In conjunction with the regiment the Third battalion, 372d infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, Maj. Larkin F. Hewitt commanding, will train.

More than 30 officers will leave here July 23, arriving at camp the next day for a full program of instruction in combat practice, musketry and other subjects. The list includes the following:

Maj. Hamilton, Capt. Clarence C. H. Davis, Henry O. Atwood, Campbell C. Johnson, Peter L. Robinson and Howard D. Queen, First Lieuts. Joseph H. Cooper, Alonzo G. Ferguson, Thornton H. Gray, Charles G. Young, Wilfrid W. Lawson, Walter H. Mazyck, Alston W. Burleigh,

Thomas J. Hopkins, Napoleon H. Stanton, Charles E. Stewart.

Second Lieuts. Frederick L. Slade, Herald A. Allen, Robert D. Banks, Elijah Barber, Hyman Y. Chase, James H. Green, William J. Newsum, James H. Robinson, Richard C. Turner, Ernest R. Welch, Maurice Johnson, Webster Sewell, Kenneth Barnes, Robert L. Pollard, William J. Pryor.

Attached—First Lieuts. Pierce McN. Thompson, Joseph L. Shelton, Second Lieuts. Richard R. Queen, Marcellus M. Harris; enlisted men—Sergts. John Sweetney, Robert Starks.

Editors, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers and Political Leaders Protest Treatment of 24th

HARRY H. PACE'S OPINION OF THE
24TH IN GEORGIA

Harry H. Pace, President, the Northeastern Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

"By all means the Twenty-fourth Infantry ought to be moved out of Georgia and put in a civilized community. If those who are in charge of the War Department would look up the glorious record of this regiment then their own common sense would indicate that this regiment deserves the very best that this nation can give. To put them in any portion of the South is rewarding their bravery and devotion to this country with every discrimination and daily insults."

To the Editor:

"We are very much interested in following events in Georgia and will be grateful to you if you will send us any new information that comes to your attention. Personally I think it is unfortunate to admit that Negro soldiers could not safely be maintained in any part of this country. Sincerely,

"LEWIS S. GANNETT,
Associate Editor of the Nation."

Comment on 24th Infantry in Georgia
Lester A. Walton, New York City, member of staff, the New York World. During the World War Mr. Walton was a member of the Military Entertainment Service, supervising theatricals among colored draftees in cantonments under the direction of the War Department Committee on Training Camp Activities. Also member of party headed by Dr. R. R. Moton, sent to visit colored soldiers abroad by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, and for two months observed conditions among the Negro soldiers in France, Germany and Great Britain.

"As one actively interested in the promotion of inter-racial co-operation I question the wisdom of stationing the Twenty-fourth Infantry or any other Negro military organization in the South. With the Brownsville incident still comparatively fresh in the public mind, the War Department should take into consideration both the interest of its soldiers and the interest of the public, in view of the divergent attitudes with respect to treatment accorded Negroes.

"While mindful of these differences, why invite possible racial friction?

"The very presence of colored soldiers in uniform provoke hostility among many whites whose unfriendly attitude in turn arouses a deep resentment among the Negro soldiers."

Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City, member of Mayor Walker's Planning and Survey Committee for New York City and Adjunct Surgeon at Harlem Hospital.

"I am personally of the opinion that Negro troops should not be placed in the South. It is not pleasing to the soldiers or to the communities in which they are located. Therefore the best interests of neither are served."

Rev. J. C. Austin, Pastor Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.

"Yes, I most heartily join with those who offer their protest against the treatment of our Twenty-fourth Infantry, now located at Fort Benning, Ga. To speak for the removal of

this infantry is but to plead for the best growth of the nation. It is but to plead for the fulfilling of the dream of those who founded this republic and expressed their souls in our immortal constitution.

"Where is the man, white or black, who needs to be told that the South is no place to train Negroes to be brave, manly, patriotic and defenders of the principles of freedom, justice and equality of opportunity. Has not this truth been daily verified by mobs and murders?

To place a Negro Infantry in Georgia is but to guarantee to them, a brief history of existence. Their manhood must die or be imprisoned forever.

"To make a man a good soldier, he must be taught to love his country. And how can a Negro learn to love his country in Georgia?

A soldier must be taught to believe in himself, to feel that he is loved by his country and honored by some. To fight for a principle one must feel that he can enjoy that for which he fights.

"A soldier must be made to feel that he is a man, a citizen and a part of this nation's very soul. He must be willing to die, not out of fear, but for those principles of justice and freedom by which one is immortalized.

"America is going to need her great Twenty-fourth again and she would do well to train their spirit as well as their minds.

"To plant this infantry in a more conducive soil for patriotic growth is an act of wisdom, justice and military tactics. For the sake of what we have done for our own government and what the future will demand, we ask that our Twenty-fourth Infantry be trained where a man is a man and a soldier is honored for his merit. Yours for fair play,

J. C. AUSTIN,
Chairman National Baptist Foreign Mission Board; Pastor Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor:

You will recall that Senator Foraker was crucified by the Republican party because he defended the colored soldiers in the Brownsville matter, and the Negro soon forgot the efforts of this great statesman and the sacrifice that he made. Too, on account of the lethargy of some of our leaders and the seeking of jobs by some others and the attempt of others to white-wash the misdeeds of the Republican party, the race has suffered irreparable wrong.

If our leaders would stand up and fight for justice and equal protection and opportunities under our American government instead of selling their birth rights for a mess of pottage, the race would be better off.

The Republican party with a large majority, not only failed to support the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, but refused to make it an administration measure. The Republican party is rapidly getting away from its Negro constituents and is shaking hands with the "Lily Whites" and the mob rule of the south, so much so, that I am thoroughly convinced that President Harding was right when he said that the Negro should divide his vote.

While I may be criticised for my personal views, I do not believe that the race issue will ever be settled or adjusted unless the young Negro of poise and brains shall wipe aside some of the old leadership and enter into a racial conference with the south and adopt some method of wiping out lynching and adjusting racial differences.

A decided and manly stand of the leading Negroes of this country would quickly result in the removing of the Twenty-fourth Infantry from Fort Benning, Georgia, into some territory where the law in some degree is respected, regardless of race or class. However, it seems a miracle to have them all stand together on any one issue. Yours for service,
ATTY. ISAAC H. NUTTER,
Atlantic City, N. J.

NEGRO SOLDIERS' RANK HIGH AS MARKSMEN IN U. S. ARMY

New York. The New York Times today carries a special dispatch showing the high rank accorded by War Department records to Negro soldiers as marksmen in the United States Army.

The highest score was made by the white 30th Infantry with 98.6 per cent, but only 73.6 per cent of its riflemen took part. Next came the 45th Infantry, a Philippine scout regiment, with 98.3 per cent. The 42nd Infantry, a Porto Rico Regiment stationed in Panama, with 98.1 per cent; and the 25th Infantry, a Negro regiment at Nogales, Arizona, with 98 per cent.

"The record of the Philippines and Negro soldiers was remarkable," says the Times dispatch, "because 91.5 per cent and 92.3 per cent of the respective personnel finished the course."

West Point Exams Open To 369th Enlisted Men

Col. Taylor commanding the 369th Infantry, N. Y. A. C., has received notification that a preliminary examination for entrance to West Point will be held November 5 and 6 open to enlisted men of the National Guard who may be able to qualify for admission to the National Military Academy.

Full details of the requirements can be secured from Col. Taylor's headquarters at the regimental armory, West 143rd Street, and the enlisted men of the regiment who have had the necessary scholastic preparation and who are physically fit are urged to take advantage of this opportunity.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

NOV 20 1926

Asks for Colored Recruits.

Enlistment of colored men has been authorized to fill fifteen vacancies for duty at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., Captain Leland Skaggs, local army recruiting officer, announced yesterday. Only men who are single and who have previously served in the army with excellent discharge papers can be accepted. Applicants should apply at the Army Recruiting Station, 826 East Broad Street.